The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1870. NUMBER 258.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARTNERS WANTED.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

... of North ... for United States Troops.

Aid Granted to Railroads by the Present Congress.

Troops Ordered to Tennessee to Enforce the Revenue Laws.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

DISTURBANCES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, has made a formal application to the President for troops to aid in quelling disturbances in Alamance County, which has been declared, by proclamation of the Governor, to be in a state of insurrection. The probabilities are that some steps will be taken with other counties. The region of the disturbance is the same as occupied by Johnson's army at the time it surrendered. The President is to daily expectation of a call of a similar character from Governor Senter, of Tennessee.

SATURDAY IN THE HOUSE.

Colonel Asper, of Missouri, addressed the House on the currency question, on Saturday afternoon. ...

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, March 13.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

A movement has been commenced to raise a fund for the families of the officers and men of the Oneida. ...

WALL STREET

...

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE WEST.

Female Jurors in Wyoming Territory—A Verdict of Guilty in Murder Case After a Four Days' Session—Desperadoes Lynched at North Platte.

OMAHA, March 13.—The Cowie murder case at Laramie City is still pending. ...

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., March 12.

...

OHIO.

Horrible Murder at Mansfield—Boiler Explosion at Wooster—Seven Persons Killed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, March 13.

...

FOREIGN.

The Prince Henri De Bourbon Killed in a Duel by Montpensier.

The French Government and the Œcumenical Council.

Great Britain.

TRADE ITEMS.

LONDON, March 12.—The *Economist* reckons that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have a surplus of £4,000,000 to dispose of.

The English Board of Trade returns for 1869 show an increase in exports of over £10,000,000 compared with the previous year.

The receipts of the Suez Canal from the 17th of November to the 1st of February were about £36,000.

AMERICAN WOMEN RIDICULED.

LONDON, March 12.—The *Saturday Review* has another article on "the shrieking sisterhood," ridiculing the tendencies of American women, ...

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—The arrival of the Smidt has strengthened confidence in the safety of the City of Boston. ...

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, March 12.—The *Saturday Review*, in reviewing the recent discussions of the Irish Land bill, ...

France.

DEATH OF THE COUNT MONTALEMBERT.

PARIS, March 13.—The Count Montalembert, chief of the Liberal Catholic party, is dead. ...

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

...

Spain.

THE PRINCE HENRI DE BOURBON KILLED IN A DUEL BY THE DUKE DE MONTPENSIER.

MADRID, March 12.—A meeting between the Prince Henri de Bourbon and the Duke de Montpensier took place seven miles from the walls of Madrid. ...

Italy.

INDULGENCE GRANTED.

LONDON, March 12.—The Pope has issued his indulgence, ...

West Indies.

JORDAN.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The *World's* Havana correspondent writes that the report of the resignation of General Jordan as the Commander in Chief of the Cuban army is untrue. ...

PACIFIC COAST.

Marine—A Royal Visit—Australian Steamship Line—San Diego Gold Discoveries, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—Sailed—Yosemite, for Cork. ...

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, March 13.

...

A REMINISCENCE OF SLAVERY.

The Slave Mother, Margaret Garner—Her Tragic Sacrifice of a Child in Cincinnati—Interview with Her Husband—Subsequent History of the Family.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle, March 11.

...

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Two Coaches Filled with Passengers Thrown Down an Embankment—A Number of Persons Injured.

From the Dubuque Times, March 11.

...

MISSISSIPPI.

Escape of Yerger, the Murderer of Colonel Crane.

...

SPRINGFIELD.

Report of the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Article Relative to Warehouses.

Work on the Judiciary Article.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12.

...

AFTERNOON SESSION.

...

The Weather.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 13.—...

WISCONSIN.

End of the Legislature Approaching—Crowding Business—Important Measures Disposed of—Capital Removal Voted Down.

...

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

...

Foreign Markets.

...

New York Dry Goods Market.

...

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

...

MILWAUKEE.

...

COOK, COBURN & CO.,

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

Lafayette Chapter, No. 2,

R. A. M.

Regular Convocation this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. ...

N. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS!

...

Chicago Masonic Board of Relief.

...

E. A. BALLARD, Sec'y.

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PEARL HOMINY,

BANK LOCKS.

SARGENT'S 4-WHEEL AUTOMATIC BANK LOCK PICKED IN SIX HOURS AND SIX MINUTES.

OFFICE HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK CO., CHICAGO, March 7, 1870.

The Lock Controversy that has recently taken place between Hall's Safe and Lock Co. and James Sargent, having culminated in a TEST, we respectfully inform all interested that Sargent's 4-Wheel "Automatic Bank Lock" was picked in six hours and six minutes, on the 5th instant, by Mr. D. K. Miller, of Reading, Pa., and his assistant, Mr. Henry Gross, of Tiffin, Ohio, both of whom are connected with our house. The test was made under the supervision of a Committee of Bankers, whose only object was to satisfy themselves as to the security of the Lock, and, in order that the test should be a satisfactory one, they took every precaution to make it fair and impartial in its character. Their report, giving details, is now in our possession. Before the test began an invitation was given Mr. Sargent, who was in our store at the time, to come forward and examine the Lock, to satisfy himself that it was in PERFECT WORKING ORDER. This he declined, as he did a like invitation to examine the Lock after it was picked, and the Test was then made under the supervision of the Committee, with the above results.

Prior to this controversy being forced upon us, we had not questioned the security of Mr. Sargent's lock, as we had not examined it closely. We were quite willing for him to make and sell all the locks he could, and, in all cases where parties ordered safes of us, and preferred his lock to our own, we put it on without question. When, however, he attempted to break down the reputation of our lock, and challenged us to test the merits of his, we subjected it to a critical examination, and found it to be as defective in *principle* as it was elegant in finish, *and we picked it*.

Before making the test, we found it a difficult matter to get a look of his to operate upon. We now have *plenty of offers* from those using his locks to come and test them, which we propose to do; and we will pick them again and again, until all are satisfied of their insecurity.

HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK CO.

SARGENT TO THE PUBLIC.

See Hall's virtual confession of the insecurity of the Victor Lock, in proposing to remedy its defects by an "ANTI-MICROMETIC" appendage at his own expense.

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TO LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.

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Arguments, Opinions, and Decisions in the case of the Cincinnati Board of Education.

ROBT. CLARKE & CO., Publishers, Cincinnati.

PROPOSALS.

BEEF CATTLE,

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

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TRIBUNE COMPANY,
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MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1870.

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURE.

We mentioned, in our issue of yesterday, the appointment of a committee to investigate the causes of the caving in of the Court House roofs. The committee consists of three architects and two civil engineers. We doubt if much good will result from the labors of the committee. Three of its members are architects. Chicago architects, old and well-established architects, as old in the profession as the venerable architect of the Court House. Each of these gentlemen has already suffered from the effects of those mysterious dispensations of Providence peculiar to Chicago—the cracking of walls. In the case of each this has happened, not only with flimsy structures, erected for avaricious, penurious owners, but on edifices which may almost be called monumental. To such an extent has this happened, and to the stranger these fissures seem to be essential concomitants of Chicago architecture. Though the finely-colored elevations of the architect seem to indicate that these playful deviations are horizontal and perpendicular lines, these striking illustrations of the line of cleavage of stone and brick, are not included in the original design of the architect, the regularity with which they occur does not apparently lead to the belief that these constitute what in the language of the contracts is called the "full intent and spirit of the plans and specifications." This impression is strengthened by the fact that the tenants of these eccentricities is in direct ratio to the experience, stanch-ness, and longevity of the respective architects.

The architectural gentlemen appointed on this commission possess these essential qualifications. They are eminent for professional dignity. They boast of their years of practice, and they are sensitive to a degree on a question of etiquette. As for these little minor considerations, as *Wade's monuments, circumspect* on State, Washington, and Cass streets, and on Wabash avenue. Their favors are impartially distributed. They have erected many of our finest buildings, including THE TRIBUNE Building; and, but say unfair or unjust inference may be drawn from this article, we say that THE TRIBUNE Building is without spot, blemish, or defect of any kind, so far as we know. We protest against the appointment of these gentlemen on the general principle that the pot does not call the kettle black, either in the profession of architecture or elsewhere. If we are to have an investigation in which the public will repose confidence it must be made by men who have not themselves, at some period of their lives, erected buildings wholly unsatisfactory. We can scarcely hope that the assertion made at a recent meeting of architects, that each of our architects is ready to scratch out the professional eyes of all the others," will induce the gentleman to acknowledge or condemn their own shortcomings in pointing out to the public flaws of one of their brethren.

We regret that the choice of the authorities did not fall upon younger men in the profession, on some of the rising generation of architects; some of those who are constantly depressing the "rule of thumb" manner of the so-called "carpenter architects." These gentlemen, moreover, would have treated the public to a complete exposure of the unscientific bungling of their seniors. The public would have been otherwise benefited. These youngsters would at least have had an opportunity of learning *what to avoid* in their own future practice.

But the appointments are made. Our hope of an impartial and searching investigation, or one commanding the confidence based mainly on the courage of the minority of civil engineers on the committee. We trust that they will waive all questions of professional courtesy; that they will entertain no feelings of charity or pity for any one but the long-suffering, bleeding public; that they will fully expose the defects of this the representative Chicago building, representative in its defects, still more so in the natural consequences of the defects. And if a searching inquiry into the faults of Chicago building shall lead to the correction of these faults; if it shall lead to a more rational mode of constructing buildings; if it shall open the eyes of the people and cause them to see how many of those whom they have intrusted with the security of that trust; if it shall cause them to patronize those who are guiltless of the above illustrations of the Illinois Court House, then, seeing a new order of buildings arising, they can also say, "*Si quaris monumentum, circumspice.*" The thanks of our whole non-architectural population will be their reward.

THE CONTEMPT CASE.

The recent action of the Board of Supervisors in voting public money to pay the fine imposed upon General Salomon by the Supreme Court, and thereby relieving from the penalty adjudged against him for contempt, has caused no little discussion in the newspapers of the State. Our excuse for referring to it again is that the executive attempt has been made in certain quarters to convict THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of inconsistency in the matter—which seems to make a restatement of the facts necessary.

I. Some time in the autumn of 1867, after the State Board of Equalization had fixed the valuation of Cook County, for State taxes, at a rate 24 per cent higher than the local assessors had put it, General Salomon conceived the idea of refusing to extend the tax at that rate on the Collectors' books. Whether this was an original conception of his own, or was suggested by somebody else—whether it was complied with the thought of enslaving himself to the tax-payers, or of saving something to himself in the way of clerk hire, or of protecting public interests against what he deemed an unjust decision of the State Board of Equalization, is immaterial. He refused or neglected to extend the tax, either at the additional 24 per cent or at any other figure, until the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, in December, when he used his influence with the board to procure the passage of certain resolutions ordering him not to extend the 24 per cent on his books. The Board of Supervisors have no power to *direct* the County Clerk in such a matter, his duties as a revenue officer being prescribed by law. The resolutions were as follows:

> If elected, I will not refuse to receive the taxes of Cook County, or said Clerk from the Collectors of said County, at the rate fixed by the Board of Equalization, for the year 1867, and will extend the taxes on the tax-books of said County at such rate, and will not refuse to receive the taxes at such rate, and will not refuse to receive the taxes at such rate, and will not refuse to receive the taxes

[illegible]

THE KILLING OF COLONEL WILDER.

An Editor Shot in Cold Blood—The Cause of the Crime.

From the St. Louis Democrat, March 12.

The Kansas City papers give full particulars relating to the dastardly murder, by J. A. Hutchison, of Colonel John Wilder, late of the *Journal of Commerce* of that city.

[illegible]

"Days went by. If Colonel Wilder anticipated a conflict, it made no difference in his habits. He went upon the streets as usual, and passed to and fro, wherever duty or pleasure carried him. He may have armed himself. Indeed, it is said a Derringer was found yesterday upon his person.

"Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, the deceased came, Colonel Wilder and Mr. Hutchison were holding some brief conversation together at the northern entrance of the Court House. A man approached, drew himself up at about fifteen paces distant, called out something which sounded like 'prepare—defend yourself,' and fired at point-blank range. This man was James A. Hutchison."

After giving the verdict of the Coroner's jury, that Colonel Wilder came to his death at the hands of James A. Hutchison, the *Times* says:

"There are but few additional details to render. Hutchison fired, he turned and walked some distance. Officer O'Haire arrested him promptly. Two pistols were found in his possession—one a small Smith & Wesson, and the other a navy revolver, Colt's patent. These were at once taken by the officer, and Hutchison was immediately placed in a cell in the calaboose. [illegible] Colonel Wilder lived but a few minutes, and is reported to have asked when the physician came, Dr. Morris, 'Do you think the wound is mortal?'"

[illegible]

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following sketch of its deceased editor:

"Colonel John Wilder was born in Connecticut [illegible]

[illegible]

SHOCKING BRUTALITY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

How Boys are Treated in the Public Schools—A Pupil Flogged by his Master till he Cannot Stand—Arrest of the Perpetrator of the Outrage.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, March 5.

The details of one of the most brutal assaults of which it has been our duty to know were brought under our notice yesterday afternoon.

The victim is a pupil in the Lincoln School, a delicate and undersized boy of 15 years of age. [illegible]

[illegible]

"Now, John," said Mrs. James, "I give you a quarter of an hour to learn that lesson, and if you do not do it then I will punish you."

The quarter of an hour elapsed, and the poor boy recited his lesson correctly until within two or three words of the end. Mrs. James then told him to hold out his hand for punishment. He declined, saying that he had done nothing to deserve it.

She threatened to inform the sub-teacher, Mr. Robertson, if he refused, and as he still did, she called to Robertson, who was seated near the platform [illegible]

[illegible]

RIVER ICEBERGS.

Vast Quantities of Ice in the Hudson—A Frozen Mountain Two Miles in Length—A Desperate Struggle with an Avalanche of Ice Cakes—Perilous and Fatal Accidents.

From the New York World, March 9.

Several river captains and pilots have just concluded an examination of the Hudson River from Troy to New York, and give the following report: [illegible]

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The River and Harbor Grabs.

Great Raid of Mud-Turtles on the Treasury.

Panic Amongst the Brook Trout.

Government a Dredging Machine.

Millions to be Thrown Into the Sea.

Breakwaters, Piers, Dams, Dikes, Docks, Levees, Sluices, and Channels Wanting Appropriations.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, March 4.

This is the anniversary of the accession of General Grant to the Presidency. He came in with gold far up in the decimals, with our national securities below par, with injustice the law of the land, with taxation and tariff holding carnival. To-day gold and greenbacks hover near each other as a goldfinch wooed by a poll-parrot. Our bonds are above par. We shall be able, perhaps, to knock a hundred millions of taxation next year. The Funding bill will probably pass both houses soon. The balance of trade is many millions in favor of the United States. Very soon we shall pay only two dollars and a half a day for board at the big hotels. Everything is coming down as we draw near the gold-paved streets. Truly, Peace has its victories more renowned than War's.

This has been accomplished by keeping fast to the policy of economy, of retrenchment, of watching the outgoing pennies. The first great blow struck by a patriotic Congress was at the inaugurable railway subsidy and land grant schemes, which threatened twelve months ago to rob us of the public domain, and make our high endorsement shinplasters to circulate in tap-rooms and shambles. By a coalition between the independent press and the nobler spirits of Congress, both backed by the Chief Magistrate's encouragement, the entire railway lobby was driven from the Capitol, beginning with the Union Pacific, Eastern Division, Railroad—now hiding its scars under the title of the Kansas Pacific Railway.

Slowly and separately, like the rebel band that sneaked into St. Albans, these railway jobbers are congregating anew round the gates of Congress. There are forty odd railway bills now pending before the House and Senate. These mendicants have made an alliance with a more obscure but no less mendacious and dangerous band,

THE RIVER AND HARBOR GANG.

Let me make plain how these despoilers work: At the head of the corps of regular army engineers is Brigadier General A. A. Humphreys. Humphreys is a trim little man, of a mild exterior, and yet he is one of the strictest constructionists in the United States service, taking no heed of civilians, scarcely believing a non-commissioned citizen to have a soul to be saved, and, from his office in Winder's building, he overlooks the mathematics of the nation. Under his direction are 117 engineer officers, and at present more than half of those on duty are engaged in the Quixotic and extravagant enterprises of devising new places to expend the public money, hunting out old spits, hooks, and beaches to "improve," making rivers out of ditches, and dignifying running brooks with locks and gates.

The majority, if not all, of these improvements come from the local greed of stunted towns and hamlets, those places which never grew, or have stopped growing, and seek to be galvanized into some appearance of life by a government appropriation. If the appropriation does the port, harbor, or river no good, it gives some contractor a job, employs the adjacent peasantry, makes some bed-stone quarry valuable, and puts up the price of board in the taverns near by.

CONNEAUT, OHIO.

Take, for example, the little town of Conneaut, Ohio, somewhere between Ashtabula and Erie, or, say, nearly midway between Cleveland and Buffalo. I instance it only because I happened once to have stopped there, and to have heard the new harbor discussed. The little town was perfectly dead (for an Ohio town), but everybody was saying:

"We will get an appropriation next year. Our Congressman has promised to do all he can. Then, with a good appropriation, Conneaut will pick up."

As I looked around Conneaut, I thought of the quack doctor's saying that "sickness would be picking up" after that appropriation.

Now, behold! Since that period of my visit Conneaut has had nearly $25,000 of government money, and is hard after more this year, while the engineer officer in charge says of it:

"In the year ending June 30, 1869, there was collected for duties at Conneaut harbor, $19, in currency, which Deputy Collector Phil. Kessler, at Cleveland, thinks indicates the amount of commerce likely to be benefited by the improvements in progress."

Conneaut has had her money, and you and I have helped to contribute it. About $50,000 to be expended to collect $19 a year. Besides, this superfluous harbor will probably require to be dredged out annually at government expense, as the engineer in charge says:

"The pier extension having been made this spring, its effect upon the channel is not yet observable. [illegible]"

You will naturally ask how Conneaut, with her worthlessness, having on either side of her half a dozen harbors—Erie, Ashtabula, Dunkirk, Fairport, Cleveland, etc.—should have been treated to such an appropriation from Congress.

By the interlocking interests of many ports, rivers and creeks, each demanding something, and the whole combined [illegible] to admit the evil into the beneficial association, Conneaut cried to Chicago, in the words of Mr. Painter:

"Let us in, or we will bust your appropriation."

Moreover, the engineer officers of the United States are often seduced by the hospitality, etc., of the people of places like Conneaut, to report favorably upon worthless schemes of this sort. Once an appropriation allowed, it becomes an argument for more, as these works drag out years in their construction, and thus two-thirds of legislation at Washington is merely provincial, egged on by decaying or decayed villages; and the confederation of pretenders now extends from New England to Puget Sound. There is the St. Mary's improvement, the Duluth improvement, and the harbor of San Diego in partnership with Conneaut; Zanesville gets a custom house, provided Duck Creek can have a United States fool-gate.

I defy anybody, however well informed, to tell the State of rivers from memory or hearsay of one-third of those acting at the present time for appropriations.

THE PELICAN CATALOGUE.

Here is a list of forty-five separate appropriations pending for rivers and harbors, involving an expense of eight millions, according to the very modest estimate put upon them, but probably aggregating fifty millions, if commenced within three years from this time. [The No. and godfather of each bill are given, with the place and demand of money]:

H. R. 22—Stone. Brittan's Bay, Maryland, $30,000.

H. R. 90—Ferry. Aux Bees Scies, $48,000; Manistee, $75,000; Pere Marquette, $75,000; Pentwater, $70,000; White River, $75,000; Muskegon, $64,000; Grand Haven, $75,000.

H. R. 96—Wells. Improvement of the Mississippi River, between the mouth of the Illinois River and the mouth of the Meramac River. Cost incalculable.

H. R. 169—Calkins. East River, New York, $1,000,000.

H. R. 194—Hawley. Des Moines Rapids, $500,000; Rock Island, $294,000.

H. R. 240—Schenck. Potomac River, $10,000.

H. R. 283—Churchill. Port Ontario, $50,000.

H. R. 294—Paine. Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine, $60,000 each.

H. R. 340—Witcher. Custom House, Charleston, West Virginia, $100,000.

H. R. 491—Ferry. Aux Bees Scies, $60,000; Manistee, $75,000; Pere Marquette, $50,000; Pentwater, $40,000; White River, $50,000; Muskegon, $40,000; Grand Haven, $50,000; Black Lake, $25,000.

H. R. 598—Sheldon. Pass A l'Outre, La., $100,000.

H. R. 605—Paine. Kenosha harbor, $55,000.

H. R. 688—Eldridge. Port Washington, Wis., $174,000.

H. R. 796—Buck. Mobile Bay and River, $300,000.

H. R. 865—Packard. Michigan City, Ind., $504,598.

H. R. 868—Stoughton. Michigan harbors.—Saugatuck, $75,000; South Haven, $72,000; St. Joseph, $50,000; New Buffalo, $[illegible]; Des Moines, $800,000; Rock Island, $300,000.

H. R. 924—Hawley. [illegible]

H. R. 982—Peters. Penobscot River, $[illegible].

H. R. 984—Hale. Narraguagus River, $[illegible].

H. R. 1058—Strickland. Acceptance St. Mary's Falls Canal.

H. R. 1173—Strickland. Ontonagon harbor, $80,000.

H. R. 1173—Strickland. Marquette, $90,000.

H. R. 1174—Strickland. Eagle Harbor, $100,000.

H. R. 1183—Sheldon. Bayou Teche, $50,000.

H. R. 1177—Judd. Chicago River, $284,000.

H. R. 1193—Hay. Alton harbor, $50,000.

H. R. 1198—Platt. Appomattox River, $250,000.

The above list I have obtained from Mr. Finkelnburg, of the Committee of Commerce, and it is not an exhaustive one. From the reports of the Engineer officers contained in the second volume of our War Secretary's documents, many other works are referred to as now in course of construction. I proceed to make comments upon some of these.

CHICAGO HARBOR.

General Humphreys concurs with Major J. B. Wheeler in recommending an outer harbor for the city of Chicago, the same to cost about $[illegible],000, with dredging expenses, making the total $[illegible],000. The engineers' plans for this outer harbor may be said, in general terms to be:

"The extension of the south pier, until it is equal in length to the north, then build a breakwater at right angles and extending southward four thousand feet, and then join the extremity of this breakwater to the shore by a pier. An opening of three hundred feet or more to be left in the pier, forming the south entrance, having to admit vessels from the [illegible] This basin would contain [illegible] acres, one-third of which would have a depth of over twelve feet of water, and the remainder a depth of over seven feet, that can be easily deepened to twelve feet."

The engineers comment wisely and sagaciously upon the 213 vessels arriving at Chicago in one day, and the 12,284 clearing from the port in a single quarter, making the city "the third port in the United States."

If this work, however, be undertaken at the present time by the National Government, all the small fry of unworthy harbor improvements will demand to be "let in," and the million which Chicago will be getting out of the General Treasury she will be paying back to deepen a hundred sand-holes. It is more than probable that this work would cost, before it should be finished, a million and a half of money, and already claims for water rents, etc., etc., are mooted as part of the jobbery which will attend the making of a new harbor by the army engineers. If Chicago would undertake the work herself, as she has tunnelled her river and tapped the bottom of her lake, she would be setting a good example to a score of lesser and spirited cities, and would demonstrate to the nation that there is one municipality which helps itself [illegible]

PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS.

Here, where the Pilgrims landed, [illegible]

[illegible] there is a little old dock of stone, looking like the bulk of the Mayflower, with a few people in it—$60,000 is demanded to keep the old harbor from filling up to [illegible] old cove last year.

Major Houston, of the engineers, reports, while he asks for this modest $60,000, that:

"Owing to the nature of the beach at Plymouth, it is impossible to make any estimate of the total amount required for the completion of the work for its preservation, as it is so exposed to the action of the sea that injuries may occur at any time, as heretofore."

Here is a cheerful prospect of future necessities, and Major Houston says that,

"In addition to the works above proposed, it will be probably necessary before a great while to repair the stone breakwater at the Plymouth end of the beach. An inspection of the Coast Survey chart shows that the harbor at Plymouth at low water is very limited, but as the tide rise and fall is ten and two-tenths feet, vessels of considerable tonnage are enabled to approach the wharves. The effect of storms, however, is to fill up the harbor with sand from the beach."

Plymouth has no industries except a rope-walk and some little spool and thread shops of about the consequence of a carpet-weaver's loom, while its commerce is confined to small coasters and mackerel smacks putting in there from storms. The engineer who reports upon Plymouth seems to have grown disgusted with the town, and his remarks are not very explicit; for he says:

"The want of an accurate survey of the beach as it exists at present renders it difficult to give an exact location of the proposed works; but this is of less importance than is generally the case, because the line of the beach is continually shifting, so that a survey in detail at one season might be useless the next, and the exact location of any work for its protection can only be determined at the time of construction."

In short, Plymouth would do well to apply to her harbor the remark of Dean Swift in the restaurant to a rival who had been writing:

"Can you give me some sand?" he said.

"No," answered the invalid Dean; "but I could accommodate you with a little gravel." Give Plymouth Harbor all the sand she wants, but no cash to make her sand beach water tight.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

Our estimable General A. A. Humphreys, is "glad to concur" in the views of Coast Survey Inspector C. P. Patterson, as to Savannah, which city, it seems, has spent $[illegible] of its own money to make a channel twelve feet deep at low water. Now it wants nineteen feet at low water, and $[illegible],000 of national money to dig it with. Humphreys says that this sum is "approximate only,"—say, one-third of what the work will cost. Savannah had last year nearly 1,300,000 tonnage freight and coastwise coming to her, and exported nearly $50,000,000 of provisions, etc. But Savannah should go on in the good work she has begun, deepening her own harbor and river, and saving a bad example.

"The small city of Savannah, with an amount of taxable real estate of less than $[illegible], when the work was begun, has shown a liberality worthy of all praise, and which should shame her richer sister cities of the South, not one of which has expended a dollar, as far as this office is informed, towards the improvement of its harbor."

This reads well. But Savannah should have no ambition to rank with the pauper cities which expect government to become their dredging machine.

THE PATAPSCO RIVER.

The short, thick, bull-necked river between Baltimore and the Chesapeake Bay wants $187,000 forthwith, according to the report of Engineer J. H. Simpson, a little mistake having been made in 1868 of $195,000.

"When a careful resurvey by the General Government, of the river and bay below Fort Carroll, developed the fact that the action of the ice and currents coming down from the Susquehanna had materially injured the excavations made below North Point, and that all the lower portion of the original line eastward of Seven-foot Knoll light was subject to obstruction by fields of ice. In consequence, a new location was made."

This little amendment has cost nearly $200,000, while $340,000 has already been spent upon improving and deepening the Patapsco since 1853—the city of Baltimore and the State of Maryland, the places immediately to be benefited, having spent nothing whatever since the government, in 1868, began to give them help. This shows that neighborhoods cease their own efforts when the Federal purse is extended. Baltimore is rich, and can afford to deepen its own harbor. Let the railroad companies be mulcted to do this work, which have made scores of millions out of the United States. Baltimore and Maryland have not dug an inch in the Patapsco River since 1860, and this is because the cheapest dredging machine was believed to be the poor old United States. Baltimore itself began this work manfully, as it did its railroad system; the engineer testifying that

"The project for improving the channel of approach to the harbor of Baltimore, from the deep water of the Chesapeake Bay, about seven miles below the city limits, at Fort Henry, originated with the citizens of Baltimore, in 1869, who procured from the State of Maryland, on the 10th day of May of that year, an act authorizing the city of Baltimore to be empowered to raise a sum not to exceed $[illegible],000, to be applied to the deepening of the channel of the Patapsco River below the limits of the city, at Fort McHenry."

If the United States had not stepped in to help Baltimore, the Patapsco would have had thirty feet of water in it by this time. Let the 160,000 people of Baltimore dig out their own river, and not ask the farmers of the West to pay for it.

THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

We have a cheerful view, from our cheerful General, of the cost of money demanded for opening the mouth of the River Mississippi:

"The allotment for the current fiscal year, added to the unexpended balance on hand, amounts to $57,[illegible]. During the next fiscal year $[illegible],000 can be profitably expended upon the work, and is absolutely essential to its complete success."

We are promised no respite from this piece of work, which, like Tennyson's brook, says:

"Men may come, and men may go,
But I go on forever."

[illegible]

"The immediate appropriation of a sum sufficient to begin to equip the construction of a second steamer (say, $300,000), is particularly necessary, as it could then be set at work on the bars early in the next season, in conjunction with the Essayons. [illegible]"

[illegible] Three boats [illegible] the mud. Oh! for an industrious alligator to [illegible] these charges. Two hundred thousand pin money every season, and soon beautiful steamers perpetually on hand, and out of repair!

LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Lieutenant Colonel John Newton, the engineer officer who failed to follow up the enemy after his retreat from Antietam, reports that he is removing one reef at Hallet's Point, near the city, which will cost the long bank account of $1,324,000. Newton has about twelve millions in perspective for work around Long Island, and is, therefore, too busy to entertain the idea suggested to him of cutting quite through Hallet's Point on the Dutch Gap principle, for the sake of improving the opportunities of the flourishing hamlet of Flushing. Observe the General's guarded reply:

"I presume that reference is intended to be made to a project, of which I have heard in general terms, of excavating a canal through the town of Astoria, thereby furnishing a new channel, which would avoid the dangers and obstructions of Hell Gate."

The General says that he could not compute the cost of buying Astoria at present, but his anxiety not to outrage the propriety of Hell Gate does credit to his humanities:

"This would be at the expense of leaving on one side Hell Gate, still unimproved, with the serious question left undecided of what to do with it. This space could not be filled, of course, without depriving the Harlem River of its principal outlet; neither would it be possible for the city of New York to sacrifice the valuable water front in Hell Gate, lying below the mouth of the Harlem River. The end would be that, after making the necessary outlay for constructing the canal, the government would then be obliged to make appropriations for removing the rocks at Hell Gate, in order to furnish safe and commodious access to the water frontage of upper New York."

What fine feelings are those on behalf of injured Hell Gate? But the General errs in saying that the government is ever "besieged" to make appropriations. Perhaps it is his experience that there is always an army besieging for river improvements. But General Humphreys ought to see to it that Newton speak not the truth so bluntly.

HYANNIS, MASSACHUSETTS.

Probably you never heard of Hyannis, Massachusetts. That is because you do not come to Congress. Hyannis is well known to Congress, and she is here now for the little "dowcher," as Mr. Harlan would say, of $95,000. It seems that Hyannis is outside of the peninsula of Cape Cod, and is the ferry for Nantucket. Having a branch railroad the Hyannisites want a vote of money to build a sea wall against the formidable crabs that come up from the spit of Buzzard Bay. Hyannis has a breakwater 1,175 feet long, and some of the stones have fallen off the top of it, and the ridiculously small figure of $95,000 will pick them up and completely restore the commerce of Hyannis. As [illegible] work is of [illegible] importance, and Major Houston [illegible]

"I know of no public work where the necessity of prompt action is more evident than in this case. It is an unfinished work of great value, suffering injury for want of completion.

"The local value of the harbor of Hyannis is very small; but as a harbor of refuge for the entire coasting trade it is of great importance, and is often full of vessels."

This shows you that you were not well informed if not aware of Hyannis.

There is one thing about Major Houston's recommendation of Hyannis, which is in the highest degree testamentary to his modesty. It is contained in this paragraph:

"A light on the east end [illegible]. No estimate would be a great benefit for this."

Having asked for $95,000 to pick up stones, no allusion is made to the small matter of a candle.

"Miss Wiggins," says Pinch, "I'll press you for a bill is $400 and two cents. I'm contrary to my rule, I [illegible] the two cents. That, [illegible] throw off."

BILLS FOR EASTERN RIVERS.

Since Mr. Schenck has got a new house in Washington, he has brought in a bill, to begin with, for $10,000 for dredging the Potomac between the Long Bridge and Georgetown.

Mr. Buck wants to start, with the mere matter of $300,000, to deepen the harbor of Mobile, and, "at the next session of Congress, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to report upon the progress of the work, amount of money expended, and the amount necessary *to further prosecute the work*, so as to give a channel of a uniform depth of eighteen feet, and a uniform width of three hundred feet, extending from the city wharves of Mobile to the lower bay." This is to be done by those who sow, and plow, and spin, and sweat for the private interests of Mobile. *An Jorcin Mobile!*

Mr. Peters, in a spirit of emulation, requests the small "stake" of $60,000 for the stream known as Penobscot, to be the proem to a long epic of money-spending.

CONNECTICUT WANTS SOME.

Connecticut wants the Housatonic River surveyed, though we supposed the Coast Survey had long ago attended to this subject, and she wants $25,000, according to General Humphreys, to clean rocks out of the harbor of New Haven, that the Yale crew may enjoy itself. The survey of the Housatonic [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] named Kelley, to get a [illegible] to have the tree surveyed. When the survey has been made, Derby will be enabled to dredge the great [illegible] of Derby's commerce and commit that steamboat which runs "when the river is open" to the lightning and the gale. Perhaps Derby would complain, if the United States would give every citizen of Derby a wheelbarrow or a velocipede, and lay up the solitary steamer upon the meadows and marshes of the stagnant Housatonic.

CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Mr. Senator Abbott wants $150,000 appropriated to "improve a bar" at the mouth of Cape Fear River. Wilmington is up the Cape Fear, and objects to spending $100,000 if she can borrow it anywhere, or, what is more to her liking, beg it. What has the Cape Fear River to do with anybody save the Wilmingtonians?

PORT WASHINGTON, WISCONSIN.

Here is a little superannuated town, twenty-five miles above Milwaukee, described by Major Wheeler as "Sauk River—narrow, tortuous, and shallow, and is nothing more than a brook. It possesses no advantages for commerce in any sense of the word. To render this port a safe and commodious harbor of refuge would require an outer harbor similar to the one proposed at Chicago. The estimate for that harbor is $[illegible],000. One of similar capacity at Port Washington would cost about the same."

It is now proposed by Engineer Colgrain to spend $[illegible] for building piers to benefit the five thousand people of that town. This work would be merely delusive, local, and probably ineffectual to do any good to the little place. Eldridge, Democrat, wants $174,000 forthwith for this hamlet.

MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA.

Captain D. P. Heap, of the Engineers, makes a vehement plea to be allowed to spend $[illegible],000 upon this place, of a few thousand people, and Humphreys "concurs." But the Board of Engineers are "of the opinion that the local commerce alone of the place is not sufficiently great to require the construction of an outer harbor, but that a harbor of refuge is greatly needed in this part of the lake, and that this want will be best supplied by the construction of an outer harbor, easy of access to the large commerce of the lake, which, in northerly and northwesterly gales, may find itself unable to make Chicago harbor, and be compelled, therefore, to seek shelter at some other and more southerly point."

It is not the ship-owners, however, who are agitating here for a million of government money to be invested in Michigan City, but the villagers thereof, who see in a big harbor improvement lively times, and a finger in the crib. Let the people of Michigan City fire off their shot-guns during storms, and thereby advise shipwrecked folks to keep off under penalty of heavy board bills.

BLACK LAKE, MICHIGAN.

Last year $10,000 was demanded for this little town, which has already swallowed up more than $[illegible]; for the coming year it will require, according to Captain L. U. Farquhar, $100,000, because, says Farquhar: "Otherwise the channel may will soon fill up, so as to prevent the entrance of any vessel drawing more than six feet of water."

It would be a great deal cheaper if the channel should fill up, so that the people of the little town of Holland could be at better business than fighting the designs of Providence in the attempt to make Black River a harbor.

LELAND HARBOR, MICHIGAN.

Captain Farquhar says it will cost $[illegible],000 to satisfy the ambition of the people of this little hamlet with a pet harbor, although there is no need of it, and no safety in it. Some capitalists own water power there, and want to sell out to advantage.

"The only necessity that exists for the proposed improvement is the mere local commerce of the place. Although the route of the general commerce of the lake passes within twelve miles of this place, there is no necessity for a harbor of refuge here. Ample natural harbors of refuge are afforded by the Manitou Islands and Grand Traverse Bay."

Further, says the engineer, who, curiously, had an adverse opinion upon one harbor extravagance at any rate:

"The Carp River is so inconsiderable a stream as to preclude any use of it for navigable purposes. As rock is said to be found near the surface, any deepening or widening of the stream itself and carrying out piers into the lake to protect its mouth would be enormously expensive, and after such expenditure the outflow would not be sufficient to keep a useful channel open into the lake."

The people of Carp River are evidently golden carps, and have learned in their far solitude the way to Washington, where resides the celebrated goose who lays eggs for nothing.

OSWEGO, NEW YORK.

Major Nicholas Bowen, having applied for $25,000 to help keep Oswego in the Union, by means of a breakwater, desires forward to amend it. Now he wants $[illegible],000, saying:

"The old United States pier at this harbor exhibiting evident signs of having been shaken by the late violent gales, and apprehending serious damage to it from similar causes during the coming winter, I would respectfully ask that the estimate, as stated in my annual report for this harbor for the fiscal year 1869, be changed from $25,000 to $[illegible],000."

If Noah had been a citizen of Oswego, he would never have built an ark to save himself from the deluge, unless he had got a United States appropriation for it.

THE DES MOINES AND ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS.

The neat, round sum of $1,178,000 has been appropriated during three years to the rapids of the Mississippi at Rock Island and Des Moines. In fact, last December the whole appropriation was exhausted.

Frank Cook, not a military engineer, reports two plans to get, respectively, $1,100,000 and $[illegible],000 out of "improvements" on the Mississippi at and near the Falls of St. Anthony. Of this, $[illegible] for an apron to "protect" the falls, [illegible] which is more costly than [illegible]

[illegible] improvements completed at present, according to report, the lower river navigable [illegible] connected with six hundred and [illegible] of navigable waters above; [illegible] three locks, one at Sauk [illegible] seventy-five miles [illegible] Falls, and one at Pokegama [illegible] Rapids, and the work will probably not be above the Falls threefold the money demanded.

SAULT STE. MARIE'S FALLS, MICHIGAN.

[illegible] completed [illegible] preamble with which Mr. Strickland [illegible] to "give" the United States, to cease the State of Michigan, the affair called the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal: "Whereas, the State of Michigan, by a joint resolution of its Legislature, approved April 5, 1869, has authorized the board of control of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal to transfer said canal to the United States; and whereas, the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal is a truly national work, whether considered with reference to the manner and means of its original construction, its location upon the national frontier, or its military and commercial importance; therefore," etc., etc., culminating in the proposal that, *Pop*, the United States, is to pay $34,000 at once to the State of Michigan, for expenses which Michigan might, could, would or should have got to. This is a gift horse which must be looked at in the mouth. The preamble, instead of reading, "A transfer of a canal to the United States," should be, "A transfer of United States money to a neighborhood of Michigan." The original canal, besides, was built from the proceeds of public lands given to the State of Michigan by the United States.

OTHER WORKS ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

It is interesting to read the letters of some of these canvas-backed engineers to each other. Major Wheeler, at Milwaukee, writing to General Humphreys at Washington, says:

"I could again urge the great importance to these harbors of consistent and uniform action in appropriating money for these works."

"Consistent and uniform" means piles of it and no intermission. Where the Major "estimates" a certain amount to complete certain things, he says:

"It is well to state that the word *completion* is relative, meaning the completion of a given plan."

All completion is "relative," as time is relative to eternity. Nothing is absolute but the public creditor.

EAGLE HARBOR.

This is a sort of wriggle, not to say indentation, in the coast of Lake Superior, and it requires $100,000; more than half of which is asked for this year. Last year it was voted $65,000. This is the promise of the place:

"In June, Quinn thought the work more than half done, but Bacon thought that not more than one-seventh had been done, notwithstanding the season of 1868, from early in May to the middle of August, was one of the most favorable that has been observed since the settlement of the country."

Wanted: somebody to tell us whether we are more than one-seventeenth done with Eagle harbor. The contractor, Quinn, was frozen out with the cold weather. Everybody stopped work on Eagle harbor but the United States Treasury.

CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN.

I am struck speechless to see that General Humphreys "concurs" with Wheeler in thus disposing of the fond hopes of Charlevoix, a fly-spot on the map of Upper Michigan:

"The survey has been completed. The estimated cost of the improvement of the harbor is, in round numbers, $500,000, and, from the location of the harbor, and the width of channel that we are obliged to adopt in improving it, I am of the opinion that the interests of commerce do not require this place to be made a harbor of refuge." The views of Colonel Wheeler are concurred in.

[illegible] not ask the cost of this survey, but be glad that we escaped the "relative" sum of $500,000 to make Charlevoix visible.

AUX BECS SCIES.

This is a little gudgeon brook up in the wilderness of Michigan, whose yearly exports are valued at $9,000, and it requires $60,000 for the first installment of recognition of this bar, "can probably, amount, says Engineer [illegible] fiscal year. Probably be spent during completed are engineering spent and Aux Becs Scies is called, in the native Michigan, Frankfort; but the French name was supposed to be more influential in getting an appropriation.

MANISTEE.

Manistee is the next creek below Aux Becs, and wishes only for the the trifle of $70,000 this year, a mere *bagatelle*. Says the blushing engineer:

"On the sketch the finished work is shown in black, the proposed work for this season in red, and the work for which a new appropriation must be made, if it is to be done, in blue."

After looking at the sketch I felt myself growing lurid, so great was the blueness of it.

PERE MARQUETTE.

General Humphreys has $92,000 on hand for the improvement of Pere Marquette, but wants $62,000 more to play Right and Left with. Pere Marquette, we are told in the report of the Engineer, is "in the collection district" of Michigan. So it seems Michigan collects by the tariff on one side, and puts in the other pocket by the harbor grabs.

PENTWATER.

Pentwater is discovered by a magnifying glass of high power to be a dangerous rival of Pere Marquette, and it wants $40,000 this year, in addition to $25,000 on hand. The people of Pentwater, we are told, dredged out a channel at their own expense last year,—probably a sewer; and full of self-admiration at this piece of sacrifice they advance upon us like Oliver Twist with the empty porridge bowl and say: "More! Always More!"

WHITE RIVER, MICHIGAN.

White River is the next ditch this side of Pentwater; we find that out by their proximity to each other. White River concludes to put in her plea this year for $50,000 plus $62,000 kept as a sinking fund from former United States appropriations. There are now six feet of water in this great national estuary, and the sand, desiring to aid the appropriation, forms in the most encouraging manner every season. But, blessed be Allah! There is [illegible] in White River than money in [illegible]

Muskegon is [illegible]

[illegible] and on Duck Lake. Muskegon wants $50,000 this year, and hopes to get through for $[illegible]. We think she can spend all that the indulgence of a free people will permit. Says the engineer,—the heartless engineer:

"As to the further extension of the piers into the lake, I would respectfully suggest that before making any extension the effect of the present should be observed."

"The piers must not be lost as the piers are extended."

These bars must be stopped if it takes our bottom dollar.

GRAND HAVEN.

This, it is stated, is the most important harbor on the east side of Lake Michigan, and, therefore, we are sorry that it wants only a pier 1,100 feet long and $300,000, besides three other piers, and parts of piers. Last year we spent only $17,000 on Grand Haven. This year $100,000 will keep the boys quiet. Would that we had been created a harbor, to have improvements made upon us!

BLACK LAKE.

The engineer puts a string of asterisks in at Black Lake. After the asterisks occurs this paragraph, like a bob to a kite:

"During the winter the south pier settled very irregularly, and the outer crib was moved from its place."

Do the asterisks convey the hideous imputation upon Black Lake that anything was wrong? Twenty-two thousand dollars were spent upon this picturesque place last year. Thirty-six thousand will revive the heart of Black Lake the year impending. It is a "sweet boon," as Artemus would say.

SAUGATUCK.

The character of the ooze in Saugatuck harbor may be inferred from the fact that it is the mouth of the Kalamazoo. In the year 1869, according to the engineers' report, 121 vessels entered Saugatuck, and 315 cleared. Had the 315 been kept two years in the mud, or how was it? Perhaps they build vessels in Saugatuck that do not like to come back. Saugatuck wants $75,000 this year, chiefly to keep the piers built by native enterprises from being "endangered." Here is what is said:

"The present piers at the mouth of the river were built by the local authorities, and in building them they contracted the stream so much that at high water in the river the piers are much endangered."

"To obviate the danger it is proposed to build a north pier and interior revetment, and remove the present slab revetment.

"These improvements will cost $75,000, which amount can be profitably spent during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871."

Why did Saugatuck begin to improve itself, if $75,000 are required to demoralize it?

SOUTH HAVEN, MICHIGAN.

How many Havens are there in Michigan? Good Havens! Seventy-two thousand dollars is all that is wanted to make Van Buren County happy. South Haven is the outlet of a blue clay bog, very navigable for tobogan scows. After this bog has been levelled, a little money will be required for annual dredging; that is all!

ST. JOSEPH.

St. Joseph wants 500 feet of stone wall, to cost $50,000, beside 200 feet of pier, to cost $50,000. This is wanted because the "present direction of the piers is erroneous." Let us cheerfully correct all errors. To err is human; to forgive, divine. Give Joe a check!

ST. MARY'S RIVER AND CANAL.

Having attended to some twenty harbor improvements on the Lake Michigan side of Michigan State, we now come to the Huron side:

Two hundred thousand dollars for St. Mary's River in two years, and $15,000 a year to keep things in order afterwards. This is the estimate. Besides $500,000 for the canal of St. Mary's Sault. This piece of jobbery is expected by candid observers to cost nearly a million of dollars in all, chiefly to go to the benefit of folks who pull the copper tariff and the railway wires at the other end. I have already referred to the Falls part of it.

AU SABLE RIVER.

Here there is a little settlement of cheerful groggeries, alleged by the imaginative Mr. Cram to be of no use, except that "only the very great value of the pine district bordering upon the Au Sable and its branches justifies an improvement at its mouth, merely to enable vessels to enter and depart with their cargoes of lumber, without the necessity of lighterage over the bar, and to afford them some shelter while loading. The fishing interest is also benefited by the improvement."

The above might read "lignorage over the bar." To do it $31,000 was spent last year, and $50,000 is required for the two coming years. Cram gives a vivid account of terrible storms, shipwrecks, and perils at Au Sable. Cram expects too much a column for his descriptions.

SAGINAW RIVER.

Here is a river that has been genuinely "improved." It is not severally, but absolutely done. The cheerful Colonel Cram says so. Says he:

"The total cost of this improvement has been, for work and all contingencies, $108,294.01. The improvement is not commensurate to the commerce of the river, both of which our government may justly be proud."

Pride of government: thy name is T. J. Cram!

ST. CLAIR FLATS.

At St. Clair they are making a canal 6,800 feet long, 300 feet wide, and 13 feet deep, on which about $[illegible] a year is being spent, with the help of this small fleet:

"Five dredges, two steam crane derricks, six pile-drivers, and all the necessary attendant tugs and scows, with some few tools, have been hired, and two more pile-drivers are being built, and two more dredges will be put to."

On with the dance. Let joy be unconfined!

There seems to be no hope of finishing up the education of the St. Clair Flats, and the engineer says he could have spent more money last year "profitably," had not an act of Congress restrained him.

MONROE, MICHIGAN.

It costs $1,000 to keep the administration of Monroe in good shape, for General Cram, says he:

"I do not propose to dredge away this bar, there being enough of water though, for the very limited commerce of the place."

The channel has in its possession $10,000, and there is no more at present for Monroe. It is plain that Monroe is too modest by half.

TOLEDO.

The town of Toledo, at the mouth of the green Maumee, takes $[illegible] per annum in customs from vessels which draw nine feet of water. Last year $10,000 were spent in Toledo. If Toledo had taken its customs duties she would have found her harbor personally in need of an appropriation. But the engineer now requires $120,000 to make Toledo happy, and a year ago he had this mournful experience:

"General Cram transmitted to the Chief of Engineers a project for constructing a ship canal through Maumee Bay, at an estimated cost of $[illegible], in place of further dredging the channel. This project was submitted to a board of engineers which assembled in Washington in January, 1869, and by them was rejected on the ground of the excessive cost of the proposed canal, and the defects of the plan."

Genius is always misapprehended. Merit and Cram are one. But Cram is pressing hard after his eight hundred thousand dollar canal. It is plain to be seen by the modesty of the new demands, that we passed out of the State of Michigan.

HARBOR GRABS IN OHIO.

Including Toledo there are ten harbor enterprises on the Lake Erie shore of Ohio.

1. SANDUSKY RIVER—Major McFarland wants $80,000 here this year to give the river a twelve-foot channel. If the river has twelve feet the bay must have twelve feet, therefore:

2. SANDUSKY CITY—Which takes $3,791 in customs wants $16,000 a year to dig sand out of the bay to the depth of twelve feet.

"This," says the engineer, "will complete the improvement of this harbor for twelve feet depth of water, though probably it will be necessary periodically to remove deposits from both channels, the cost of which has been estimated at $3,500 annually."

Sandusky has more water on the bar than in the harbor, but not a particle on the brain.

4. HURON—This little mud hole takes in custom revenue $37 a year, and wants to keep the whole of the $11,580 remaining to her for a poor-house fund.

5. VERMILION—This blushing town takes $82 a year in customs. All she asks is for government to multiply this by twelve and give it back to her for her patriotism.

6. BLACK RIVER—Takes $84 in revenue customs, and wants the trifling amount of $10,000 to keep to her credit for pin-money.

7. CLEVELAND—This city takes $85,000 in revenue tolls, and, therefore, wants to spend only $29,000 next year. Cleveland ought to get to work herself to spend this insignificant sum, and not come to Washington hand in glove with Conneaut, Huron, Vermilion, *et al.*, to get cash for fixing her piers. Put the money into a Congressman that you put into such small expectations, Cleveland.

8. GRAND RIVER—Collects not enough revenue tolls to be accounted for, but decidedly wants to keep the $25,000 voted to it for no purpose.

9. ASHTABULA—Has expended and received $80,000 to take $94 a year customs with.

10. CONNEAUT—Loveliest village of the lawn; a pier will stand here when the town is quite gone.

ERIE AND MARCUS HOOK.

Here we come to the high tariff Commonwealth Pennsylvania, which requires, strange to say, only a harbor at Marcus Hook, and a pier at Erie. Erie now takes $27,000 a year in customs, and having spent $90,000 wants to spend $56,600 this year.

Marcus Hook has fallen into possession of about [illegible] national money, and requires no more at present to support her four hundred gallant citizens. This town is on the River Delaware, but you might go by and never see it.

NEW YORK LAKE PORTS.

New York State wants appropriations for ten lake ports, most of which are the merest villages.

1. DUNKIRK—$100,000 can be "profitably expended" here, and is asked for. It has been spending money since the original deluge, and is not as important now as Fredonia, its suburb island.

2. BUFFALO—Wants $290,000 next year to keep the pot boiling. Spent $105,000 last year. F. Harwood, the engineer, says:

"I have been informed that it is designed by persons interested in this question to make the attempt to induce the next Congress to make a full and final appropriation for all the proposed harbor work at Buffalo. In that case, and should Congress see fit to consider the matter, it is as well that this project of a south channel should appear in a definite form."

Two hundred thousand dollars seems to be a sufficiently definite form for twelve months' tinkering with Buffalo Creek.

3. OLCOTT—This is a little crack in the ground, near Lockport, where rain water runs in sometimes. To make the rain aware of itself $51,000 is wanted in addition to $50,000 already in hand.

4. OAK ORCHARD—This solitary apple tree wants the spring house between its roots to receive $50,000 appropriation this year, because it has had about $150,000 within two years, and does not wish to seem a complaisant place.

5. CHARLOTTE—Here $150 feet of curb-stone have been sunk, and more is needed to account for the $75,000 asked for. The place takes, however, about $30,000 a year in duties.

6. BIG SODUS—Wants $75,000 to make room to next year. "Finest harbor on the lake," like all of them.

"The statistics," says the engineer, "are insignificant; they are included in those of Oswego. The interests of the place are, at present, entirely local. Unless the channel is dredged to its full width an uniform annual expenditure will be required."

7. LITTLE SODUS—Little S. wants $25,000 to complete her declining age.

"Its entrance is not always practicable. Being only fifteen miles from Oswego, and having no commerce worth mentioning, all that is strictly required this coming year is the amount asked for to make the necessary repairs, and to dredge all that may be required to clear the channel. At present there is sufficient water."

The $25,000 is requested for brandy—brandy and soda water. A benignant nation will not refuse Little Sodus a drink.

8. OSWEGO—Or both Soduses. (Why is not a harbor appropriation asked for Saratoga Springs?) Oswego wants $[illegible],000, having expended [illegible]

[illegible] the Ohio River, wants for their own value in the lake. Here the [illegible] of Major Bowen the devices he [illegible] and [illegible] of provisions and improvements.

"The increasing demands of commerce at this port now demand the construction of a pier extending to the present one. Until this is done, a uniform annual expenditure will be required for the repairs of the piers and the dredging, and the expenditure will be of a large amount by necessity.

"The estimated cost of the entire work is $[illegible],000, of which amount $[illegible],000 could be spent the first available season."

Oswego, it seems, takes a million in duties every year, and is the seventh in the country in commercial rank.

9. OGDENSBURG—"The amount required for the completion of the improvement of this harbor, in addition to the amount of the [illegible] available is $125,000. Of this amount, $100,000 is intended for the construction of pile piers. For dredging along the St. Lawrence River front, it is estimated that $[illegible],000 will be needed. The whole amount can be used during the coming fiscal year."

10. PLATTSBURG—Wants $90,000 of breakwater. Takes over half a million dollars in duties.

BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

Burlington expects to get about half a million out of the government within three years.

"The citizens," says the cheerful engineer, Barlow, "are extremely urgent in expressing their wishes for the further protection from the violence of the lake that has been accorded to their neighbors north of them. This matter is referred to by me to indicate the importance of this part of the harbor compared with the north end, and to show the probability as well as the justice of an effort looking toward additional appropriations for the works beyond those required to complete the extension now in progress, and which has received the approval of the department."

Here is a case of "protection" and of promises not to be broken to the hope. Only $75,000 are required for next year, as Burlington expects to collect her energies for a struggle somewhat later.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY IMPROVEMENTS.

The money for which government will be called upon if it encourages these smaller enterprises, can be inferred from the engineers' reports upon the jobs on the waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries. Perhaps one hundred millions would not be an exaggerated estimate for the schemes now pressing, or lying back uneasily to slip in at a good opportunity. It is plain, from the conflicting opinions of the engineers, that they are agreed upon no uniform and general plan to make the Western rivers permanently navigable, but they are a unit in asking for money, and in the entire series of reports made to General Humphreys there are not 2 per cent of the river and harbor schemes that have been broached which are not applauded to the echo. We cannot blame these enthusiastic engineers who are anxious to distinguish themselves in their profession, nor should they feel that republics are ungrateful if we bring their aggregate ambitions to the light.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI AND TRIBUTARIES.

Major G. K. Warren, formerly General Warren of the Fifth Army Corps, wants $150,000 for improving the Wisconsin River, and about as much for snag-boats and surveys on parts of the upper Mississippi and Minnesota, not to mention $[illegible],000 for a few piers of the bridge connecting Rock Island with Davenport. The latter bridge he has found out cannot be built as originally planned for $1,000,000 as first estimated, but for two and one-eighth millions.

Engineer (Colonel) Wilson wants about a million and a half more, without delay, for the Des Moines Rapids, which already have had a million and one-fifth; $500,000 is required at the Rock Island Rapids. The Colonel wants the whole sum straightway, and expresses his opinion as follows:

"True economy requires that provision should be made for paying the expense of an entire piece of work before it is begun at all, and the money for these works cannot be drawn from the Treasury any faster than it becomes due to the contractors, I can see no objections whatever to its appropriation at once. Either this should be done or the legal prohibition removed which now prevents government officers from making contracts for more work than the money already appropriated will pay for."

MIDDLE MISSISSIPPI AND TRIBUTARIES.

For one dam and lock on the Illinois River $300,000 is required, besides $85,000 for dredging. General B. S. Roberts, of Yale College, is snubbed by Humphreys with regard to deepening the Lower Mississippi by means of a channel from the Great Lakes. Humphreys says that the Illinois River, made into such a channel, would cost $30,000,000. Here is a prospect!

OHIO AND TRIBUTARIES.

Nearly half a million dollars is demanded this year for the Louisville and Portland Canal, as parts of one vast intention to spend a million and a half of money on this alleged improvement. It seems that in 1848 Kentucky grew tired of this huge speculation, and proposed to sell shares of stock belonging to individuals to the United States. Our friend Humphreys is an earnest advocate of this noble epic expenditure, and expresses himself thus:

"These individual shareholders, now composing the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, claim it as their duty not to surrender their organization, or the control of the work, so long as the United States deems the confinement of the company, which, up to this time, it has not done, and virtually refuses to do. While this anomalous condition of things continues—the company holding United States property in trust by an act of the Legislature of a State, and controlling a public work which has cost millions, and still lies unable to complete the canal [illegible] the commerce of our most important rivers is continued, and the navigation of the Ohio is most seriously obstructed.

"The only practicable mode of reaching the end in view appears to be annual appropriations from Congress until the work is finished; the tolls of the canal being used for the payment of its working expenses, and the redemption of its debt, which are very moderate."

If Kentucky can make nothing out of the canal, how can the United States? This affair, from the fact of a State and corporation undertaking it, is seen to be a purely local speculation. We are to do it for the benefit of Louisville, which city pays about $150,000 yearly revenue.

This canal job is infinitely more objectionable than any of the alleged harbor improvements.

Another large local speculation is the Tennessee River improvement, which wants half a million dollars outright, and ten thousand dollars to make a little excursion survey, with the end of discovering some other points to be improved. At present work is going on at two places, called, respectively, the Suck and the Pot. The "suck" and the story of the man who said that the "pot" could never be made to boil [illegible] was always death to it, particularly to the Treasury. We threw $125,000 into the Suck and the Pot during 1868–'69. Nine-tenths of all these appropriations are on the Suck principle. Major Weitzel says that the Tennessee River demands $1,000,000 besides, mainly for the enlargement of a canal between Lamb's and Campbell's ferries. The theory seems to be to build a canal to the Gulf, on the line of Sherman's march.

LOOK OUT FOR SNAGS.

One of the most astounding items amongst the estimates for the next year is that for snag boats by Arkansas, Missouri, and Lower Mississippi, $200,000 is demanded. General H. L. Abbott estimates levee repairs for Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas at nearly $48,000,000! Of this $15,000 goes to the St. Francis bottom lands.

INDIGNANT ENGINEERS.

The Ohio River wants $[illegible],000 for the next year, not including the Louisville Canal, and the poetical General Roberts has been planning a vast series of surveys to make this "suck" a maelstrom unwound. He says, with self-satisfaction:

"The surveys of the river may be regarded as preliminary to the thorough consideration of the several plans which have been proposed for its radical improvement. [illegible] These surveys are now substantially completed; only a few soundings, and perhaps a week or ten days of levelling at certain points on the upper [illegible] being necessary to give all the data required. [illegible] the portion of the river [illegible] without referring to any particular plan of the radical improvement of the river, it is known that the *only plan or combination of plans that will be a number of millions of dollars*."

THE LEVEES JOBS.

To keep Pass A L'Outre open will require $125,000 a year after all the improvements have been made; and this is only one of several passes which thus require to "appropriate" the four and a quarter millions of duties which are taken at New Orleans yearly. Abbott, the engineer, ciphering up his minimum of $48,000,000 for the levees, which are purely local concerns, says that, "So far as the surveys at hand authorize any definite opinion, we must conclude that this plan for protecting Louisiana alone will probably involve an outlay of at least $2,000,000, even if it should prove to be practicable at all."

The same cheerful gentleman thinks we should not grudge this sum, because, he says, "The cost of the Mississippi levees, as indicated in the foregoing table, would not be trifling, but it should be remembered that the figures are based upon present inflated prices. The project can hardly be considered as beyond the limits of judicious investment, when it is remembered that the amount actually expended upon the Erie Canal exceeds $53,000,000, and this, too, mostly paid in gold."

A gentleman from Memphis informs me that the Mississippi River levees will cost, if they ever fall into the hands of the government engineers, not less than one hundred millions of dollars, and that two hundred and fifty millions will be called for by the combined "river improvement" rings of the Mississippi Valley, if one of these great jobs be endorsed by Congress.

PACIFIC COAST WANTS ENGINEERS!

On the Pacific coast the cry is raised for river and harbor improvements. Blossom Rock, at San Francisco, wants $75,000; $50,000 was appropriated last year, but no contractor there would look at it. The Willamette River, in Oregon, wants $90,000. San Pedro, California, wants a harbor, to cost, according to the estimate of Lieutenant Colonel Williamson, nearly $900,000 in gold coin. San Diego wants $50,000. The Columbia River begins with $60,000. In two years from this time, if these appropriations pass in the East, the Pacific coast will want twenty millions for rivers and harbors.

[illegible]

General Humphreys, warming to the work, and keeping for more rivers to conquer, asks for $180,000 to be expended simply in making surveys the next year. The fever has broken out in Florida, where General Gilmore thinks he can make the St. John's River navigable for $10,000 a year, and will try an excursion upon it for $5,000.

Forty thousand dollars is wanted for a "deficiency" at the mouth of the Susquehanna, and nearly twice as much for the Delaware breakwater, where thousands of tons of stone have been thrown for thirty years without any particular effect. Wilmington, Del., is the nearest port of entry, and Colonel Stewart, of the engineers, tried in vain to find the revenue of this city. He says:

"It will be seen the amount of revenue collected at the port of Wilmington, Delaware, is not given as required. On the 6th instant, letters of inquiry on that point were sent to the Collectors of the ports of Philadelphia and Wilmington. No answers having been received from the Collector of Wilmington, on the 19th instant, a second letter of inquiry was sent him. Thus far he has not replied to either communication."

The reason, probably, was that Wilmington had no revenue figures to show in apology for this breakwater. In like manner, Engineer Stewart says of the Marcus Hook improvement, just above Wilmington:

"How far this harbor will benefit commerce and navigation is not known."

[illegible] will it ever be known.

THE EASTERN HARBORS.

The East [illegible] behind no part of the country in its demands. The [illegible] Hudson River wants nearly $[illegible],000 given to it [illegible] and the inquiries are that it will take a [illegible] to complete the improvement "relatively," [illegible] will have to be laid out every year to keep the [illegible] between Albany and Troy open, a distance of about six miles.

Rondout harbor, at the mouth of the [illegible] canal, wants $180,000.

Ten thousand dollars are wanted for the harbor of Westport, Connecticut, as Mayor Hoyt has not yet taken any notice of the $5,000 appropriated last year.

For the Connecticut River $75,000 are wanted outright; $10,000 annually afterwards.

The Thames River, having its hopes pricked upon a green easy [illegible]

[illegible]

There is a part of the country which I have not specifically referred to:

WISCONSIN AND LAKE SUPERIOR HARBORS.

Superior City having received $[illegible] during the last two years, wants $25,000 this year, and thinks in a vague sort of way that $150,000 may complete her commercial destiny.

Ontonagon harbor has had $100,000, and wants it doubled this year, and may get through with half a million.

Marquette has had upwards of $100,000, and also desires to put away half a million.

Green Bay has exhausted $136,000, and is modest in its demands this year.

Manitowoc wants $51,000 next year.

Sheboygan requires $92,000.

Milwaukee wants $64,000; Racine, $61,000; Kenosha, $40,000.

FINIS.

At some research I have hunted up and editorialized the above formidable list of local bills, memorials and propositions, suggested to, or pending before, Congress; and while every one that I have cited can be discovered for himself by the curious inquirer, he will probably find that I have omitted one-third of the bills which have recently been put in on behalf of neighborhoods scarcely yet in the swaddling bands of civic importance.

The list at the head of the article, obtained from the Committee on Commerce, is merely made up of the bills which have been considered. In round numbers it may be said that from twenty to fifty millions are expected to be appropriated by the present Congress, and that the propositions represented in this sum are the *minimum* of a quarter of a billion of dollars which will be asked in the future, if Congress gives these encouragement.

Few, if any, of these improvements are in the interest of the people. They are not, either, in the interest of the neighborhoods which are urged on to beg them. They are personal matters, designed to enrich one, two, or a dozen persons apiece, and the burden of their extravagance will return upon the tax-payers. By all sorts of precious pleas, by formidable pressure, and by confederating lobbies, these local grabs have pressed the General Government a mere water-spout which shall violently pluck up riches from the whole tax paying surface to distribute it again at local points. The interests of the people are to be expressed by national and not by neighborhood legislation; not upon the Borrioboola philanthropy of dropping a piece of money in every beggar's mouth, but by pointing out to each neighborhood the text of "Self-Help."

If by vigilance and retrenchment the taxes can be reduced, and the obligations of the State take the value of specie, every fireside will feel the benefit, every rivulet will flow toward a market, and the sea will be populous with our sails.

This is not the time to spend money from the general exchequer upon the most meritorious river and harbor improvements. A few years will not alter the regime of any great water highway. But most of the schemes outlined in this article are worse than extravagances; they are frauds. A Congress which will pass them is without patriotism!

GATH.

CORBIN.

His Youth and Innocence Unfolded in a Private Letter, Published by a Particular Friend.

From the Zanesville (Ohio) Signal, March 10.

A. R. Corbin, Esq., brother-in-law of the President, was, when a young man, a resident of Zanesville or vicinity; taught school in Springfield Township, and while doing so resided at Judge Jacob P. Springer's, west of Putnam; and he studied law in General Goddard's office.

Mr. A. R. Corbin came here from Vermont, and [illegible] Judge Springer says he was a [illegible] energetic young man, and of [illegible] good moral convictions and exemplary [illegible] taught select and public schools in [illegible] township. He is represented to have been a good teacher, and while universally liked by the people. He generally made it his home while at the house of Judge Springer. He then began to read law. While reading law with General Goddard, and was regarded as possessing superior talent. He was a [illegible] Judge Kelly [illegible]

[illegible] doubt of these facts having been excited, Judge Springer recently addressed a friendly letter to Mr. Corbin, and received a reply [illegible] confirmation of our statements in relation to his early life in this neighborhood.

We trust Mr. Corbin will not be offended at our making public so much as follows of his letter so [illegible] which will certainly give gratification to all who knew Mr. Corbin himself, as well as of several of his old friends here:

"HUDSON CITY, N. J., Feb. 21, 1870.

"*Jacob P. Springer, Esq., Putnam, Ohio:*

"MY DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor of the 4th of February inst. was received by me two days ago—having been to Washington and New York city.

"I am now living in the city of Hudson, Hudson County, New Jersey. I have removed from New York City to the place quite recently. The two places are only divided by the Hudson River. At six minutes by railroad I can be in New York. [illegible] I ought to have removed here many years ago. I bought my house and lot in New York at the gloomiest period of the war, June, 1862, paying $27,000 cash therefor. The premises have sold at $75,000, and in an rate York about $[illegible] and made $75,000, being a very handsome [illegible]

"I have reduced my debts to about $120,000, and if health is spared a couple of years, and God prospers me, I hope to pay this all off. My [illegible] $70,000. Last year I was very [illegible]

"I am glad to learn that some of my happiest days were [illegible] You had a happy and interesting young family; you set the best table, and took the best care of [illegible] a host of any of the competitors for public favor. [illegible] Zanesville and Cincinnati. Men would travel further than they needed to in order to be able to stop with you.

"That politeness and good nature of [illegible] and you could be so kind, and was a very proper and courtesy for a raw, inexperienced, and ambitious youth like me. I never think of you without it awakening a feeling of regard and reverence which will last while life endures. And your wife was a motherly and excellent lady [illegible] Your children, whatever they may be now, were then good, affectionate, respectful, and good. God bless each and all of you.

"I ought to have told my old friend of so many years that my health is much impaired. For many years my health was excellent, but the last few months I have been unable to attend to business as formerly. With the warm weather, I hope my health will be improved.

"I have been blessed with some warm friends amongst both the rich and the poor. I belong to the Methodist Church, and try to serve God and do my duty. I [illegible] I never had a lawsuit in my life. So you see I am not contentious, and do not give serious offense to others.

"Having, last May, married the sister of President Grant, I have, in order to visit my Ohio friends, been [illegible] by the politicians. But, when the present party is over, I hope to be able to see you. [illegible]

"I should be exceedingly glad to visit you, and to see you all. I would like to have my wife—who is a native of Ohio—see you all; you the loved and esteemed friends of my youth. I have never found truer friends. Oh, may God bless each of you. Most sincerely, your friend,

"A. R. CORBIN."

THE FENIAN IMBROGLIO.

The Antecedents of Dr. Keenan, the Assassin—His Connection with the Brotherhood—The Troubles in the Senate—The Feud with Meehan.

From the New York Herald, March 10.

It may not be uninteresting to the public to learn that Dr. Keenan, who is now in prison here, charged with the attempted assassination of Mr. P. J. Meehan, has been both a tried and trusted official of the O'Neill branch of the Fenian organization. He is the son of a respectable North of Ireland business man, and had been sent to this country by the "Brotherhood" on the other side of the Atlantic as special envoy on a highly important mission. So well had he performed that service that he was taken into high favor and commissioned to recross the ocean and undertake an infinitely more difficult and dangerous job. This also he performed with great nerve and judgment, although often at the risk of his life and liberty. At last, however, Ireland became too hot for him, and, like Stephens, he had to fly to France. From this latter country he sailed a few months ago, arriving here just at the time there was a break up of the officers at No. 10 West Fourth street, and when General O'Neill, in consequence of the action of the Senate and the Executive Committee of the organization, was left almost alone at headquarters—Colonel Byrne, Major O'Leary, Mr. James Brophy, and Mr. F. B. Gallagher having resigned their various posts. In this dilemma President O'Neill prevailed on the Doctor to accept, *pro tem*, the Secretaryship of Civil Affairs, with the assurance that he should be confirmed in that post by the Senate. The General, however, had made one or two appointments previously, rather against the wishes of that body, which circumstance had widened the breach between them, and, combined with other antagonisms, led to their determination not to ratify the appointment in question. The Doctor had an inkling of the latter some time before the assembling of the Senate and being well assured as to who were his friends in that direction, and who were not, he began to show his temper to the latter in a manner far from wise under the circumstances. For example, a few days before the recent meeting of the Senate he refused to show the books of the Treasurer, which he kept in addition to those of his own office, to the Secretary of the Treasury, who wanted to look over them; while, to use the latter's words, if that were possible, on the very day the Senate met he took a friend of the leading senator (Mr. Meehan) by the collar and put him out of the office without any very cogent provocation. This brought Mr. Meehan to the rescue, when some words ensued of course.

Dr. Keenan, at the time of the shooting of Mr. Meehan, and for a considerable period previous, boarded and lodged with the family of one Smith, a keeper of No. 10 West Fourth street, and it is alleged that he was somewhat addicted to drink. Those who pretend to know something of the case say that he seldom went sober to bed. However, let the reason be what it may, he had but few friends in the Senate, having quarrelled with Mr. G. L. Carey, coal merchant, for having sent up his bill four or five times in one day for coal furnished headquarters.

Although it is believed that if he did fire that dastardly shot it was not premeditated, yet it is most singular that just before the above assemblied he was not engaged in cleaning the revolver as was noticed by more than one in his office. However, on the night of the attempted assassination he is known to have been under the influence of liquor. About a couple of hours before, a thin occurred he went up stairs to his room, and there threw himself on his bed, or so. At the expiration of that time he was roused by the housekeeper, and descended to the hall, just in time to see the Senators adjourn, it being close on midnight. When the last of them had disappeared through the front door he followed them into the street, and shortly afterwards Mr. Meehan fell, and he immediately after was arrested, while in the act of running from the scene of blood, with a revolver in his possession, two barrels of which were empty.

A correspondent of the Athens (Ohio) *Journal* says: "In my travels through West Virginia I came in contact with an interesting family, living in Cabell County, the head of which is 100 years old; his wife is 102. They have had fourteen children, twelve of whom are still living, the oldest being 83 and the youngest 45. They have some [illegible] great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren [illegible] all three hundred and thirty-one [illegible] likely to see another generation. The old [illegible] mother died in 1866, at the age of [illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 12.

The fluctuations in the price of gold from 115⅜ on Monday to 113¼ on Wednesday, and up again to 113¾ this afternoon, have had an unfavorable effect upon business generally. The wholesale merchants find their business depressed and their sales diminishing, because country dealers are holding off from buying as long as there is a prospect of a further decline in gold, and an expectation of a consequent decline in prices of goods. A large proportion of country merchants and retail dealers everywhere have shown, by their cautious orders to bankers for fractional sums, their desire to get back to a specie basis for their trade, and it is probable that, until they can do so, trade will continue depressed and unprofitable to the wholesalers. Prices in the grain and produce markets now follow the price of gold closely, and while the uncertainties of the fluctuations in prices discourage regular purchases and sales for any legitimate purposes of trade, they make the grain markets a reflex of the gambling operations of the "Gold Room" in New York. At the same time the cash capital of those who are too conservative to enter into these speculations, and who cannot see where nor how to invest their funds safely and profitably, is accumulating in the banks, and is being loaned out to the gamblers in grain. Nine-tenths of the business community, except speculators would be glad to see gold go to par if there was any hope of its remaining there. But even if gold should go to par—which is not improbable may be the case within the next six months—it would not remain there unless Congress takes some step toward resuming such portion of the greenbacks as would place specie resumption on the rest of them within the power of the government. There is too much difference in the sentiments of the two houses of Congress on the currency question to afford much hope of any measure for specie resumption on all the demand obligations of the government, but if the Secretary of the Treasury would announce redemption in silver of the fractional currency, it would at least afford a specie basis for all retail trade, and be the means of eventually getting gold into circulation as well as silver.

The following closing quotations for gold, on Saturday of each week, since February 1, show that, notwithstanding the upward turn of prices this week, the tendency, in general, is downward: February 5, 120¾; February 12, 119½; February 19, 119; February 26, 116; March 5, 115¾; March 12, 113¾. It is very evident, from the regularity of the decline in these prices, that gold is falling from the steady pressure of the amount of capital locked up in the great accumulation of gold in the country since the large exports of products made the exports of gold unnecessary. It is also evident that as only one-half of the exportable surplus of cotton and breadstuffs from last year's crops has gone, that when the rest of this exportable surplus of crops goes off, there will be a still greater accumulation of gold and a lower price for it.

In the open market first-class paper is scarce and in demand, and brokers have more money offered at 10 per cent than they can place; in fact, money seems more plenty outside of the banks than it is reported by them. One reason of this is, that the grain dealers are now the largest borrowers, and they all borrow of their bankers on collaterals of grain receipts.

Exchange is firm at from par to 25c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks. At the counter bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at 1-10 discount.

The Manager of the Clearing House furnishes the following summary of the business of his office for the week ending March 12:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
March 7	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
March 8	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 9	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$13,[illegible]	$1,[illegible]
Last week	14,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Corresponding week last year	13,763,964.00	1,441,067.73

The following table shows the bids and offers of stocks at the Stock Board to-day, and also the per cent paid in on the capital stock of insurance companies:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 12.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past [illegible]

[illegible]

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the past week, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

[illegible]

The following were the closing prices on breadstuffs:

[illegible]

The following grain has been received since the above daily table was made up: 31 cars wheat; 44 cars corn; 4 cars oats; 5 cars rye, and 1 car barley. Total, 91 cars, or 35,000 bu.

There was a rather large attendance on 'Change to-day, but a quiet set of markets, with a general downward tendency, in sympathy with the decline in gold.

Highwines were dull, and ½@1c lower, closing rather weak. Sales were made of 50 brls at 89c; and 50 brls, iron-bound, at 89c.

Dressed hogs were in increased demand, and, under a light supply, prices ruled a trifle higher than on yesterday. The general price for small or odd lots was $9.50@10.00 dividing on 200 lbs, but choice lots sold at $9.87½@10.00 for light, and $10.25 for heavy.

Provisions were less active and easier. As usual pork was the chief subject of inquiry, but was done lower, under a pressure to sell. The market opened quite weak, but closed firmer. Lard was dull and weak early, but closed firm under a fair inquiry, when Liverpool was quoted in better. Meats were quiet and unchanged, except on short rib middles, which sold ½c lower. [illegible]

[illegible]

The total packing of the season will be about 600,000 hogs; of these one house will have packed 100,000. The returns are not yet all in. The shipments of provisions during the past week were: 3,619 brls pork; 2,800,100 lbs cut meats, and 402,[illegible] lbs lard.

The attendance of buyers upon the market for flour to-day was a light one, and only a fair trade transpired. Prices, however, were firm, and about the same as noted in our last report. The demand as yet is principally for medium grades of spring extras, which are in very light supply. Superfines are quiet, in view of the fact that dealers experience considerable difficulty in filling orders, owing to the reduced condition of the stocks. Transactions include the following: [illegible]

[illegible]

Wheat was lower and irregular, with comparatively little doing. The decline in the gold premium caused an early drop, and the market on 'Change opened at 77½c, being ½c below the closing price of yesterday. [illegible]

[illegible]

Corn was very quiet. No. 2 was a shade firmer, under a light speculative demand, and scarcely any offering. New was inactive, there being but two cars in, and those in "fancy" houses; they were nominally unchanged. No grade was dull and ½c lower, being in excessive supply, owing to the cessation in the shipping movement of sample lots announced in this morning's issue. Receipts for Monday were also liberal. [illegible]

[illegible]

Oats were dull and little better than nominal, at ½c decline from yesterday's closing price, in sympathy with New York advices. However, as the daily receipts have recently been very light, and only four cars announced for Monday, the demand for local consumption caused a preference of 1½c in favor of strictly fresh receipts, the storage on these lots being so less than on lots which have been in store all the winter. The market opened at 38½c for regular, and closed dull at 38½c. [illegible]

[illegible]

Barley was still quiet, with no change except on rejected, which was firmer, under a fair demand, at 50@55c. No. 2 was quoted at 60@62c, selling at the outside in the Northwestern, and No. 3 was nominal at 57@58c. [illegible]

There was a better demand for seeds, and a firmer feeling pervaded the market. The stocks are fair. We quote sales of timothy at a range of $4.40@4.60; flax at $1.90@2.00, and clover at $[illegible].

A meeting of the Chicago Pork Packers' Association was held on Saturday, at which it was resolved:

That the packing season shall close on the 15th of March, this year; and, in future, on the 28th day of February.

That all pork packed after the date of closing the season, and before the 1st of November following, shall be classed as irregular (summer packed), and not deliverable on contracts calling for regular pork.

That no pork shall pass as regular unless dated at the time of first packing.

That the inspector shall properly brand all packages of beef, pork, or lard actually opened by him, and approved; so that the purchaser may be able to know the lot which is accepted, and compare the remaining packages with the sample.

The President, D. Kriegh, Esq., was presented with a beautiful gold-headed cane, on behalf of the association, by Mr. Gillette, the Secretary. It bore an appropriate inscription.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, March 12.

Low grades flour better, at $4.70@4.90. Wheat quiet; choice spring firm; common heavy; No. 2, $1.09@1.14; Milwaukee, $1.15@1.16; No. 2, $1.11@1.13; amber, $1.21@1.26. Corn inactive; old heavy, at $1.01 in store; new firm, with buyers at 95@97c. Oats dull, at 57@58c. Pork nominal, at $26.00. Lard lower, at 15@15½c. Hogs nominal, at $11.00. Whiskey nominal, at 99@99½c. Gold, 113¾.

LATER.

Flour better, salable for low grades; others dull and heavy, at $4.75@4.90. Wheat lower; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.13@1.15; Milwaukee, $1.15@1.16; amber, $1.22@1.26. Corn heavy; old, $1.01 in store. Pork nominal, $26.00. Lard weak, at 15½c. Whiskey nominal, at 99c.

LIVERPOOL, March 12—11:15 a. m.

Flour, 20s 6d. Spring wheat, 9s 11d@9s; red wheat, 9s 10d@9s; white wheat, 9s 10d@9s 6d. Corn, 27s 9d. Pork, 97s 6d. Lard, 67s.

LATER—1:30 P. M.

Lard, 68s. Rest unchanged.

LATER.

At the "Open Board" the market for No. 2 spring wheat was dull, opening at 77⅝c seller March, and closing firm at 77⅝@77¾c. Other grains were neglected. No demand for pork prevails. There was nothing done at the evening board.

The live hog market was again dull to-day, and prices ruled weak at $7.75@8.50 for common to choice. The receipts to-day were [illegible], and for the week 14,[illegible]. The cattle market was dull and weak at $5.50@7.50 for inferior to extra. Received [illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

For the Week Ending March 12.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 12.

BEEF CATTLE.

[illegible]

HOGS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 12.

Sales of grain, flour and provisions are [illegible]

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, formerly of St. Louis, has for the last nine years been located in this city, at No. 133 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., and it is not too much to say that he is one of the most successful physicians in this city in curing the diseases to which he gives his special attention. [illegible] LOW, P. O. Box 334, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Bassett,

[illegible] South Clark st., Chicago, cures (or no charge) [illegible]

Dr. Raphael

Describes diseases without any information from the patient, [illegible] "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; [illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer CHINA, leaving April 1, 1870. [illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Steamers of this line leave Pier No. 3, N. R., [illegible]

DIRECT TO LONDON.

[illegible]

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

FIVE STEAM ELEVATORS

For sale, all in good repair, and one nearly new. Apply to H. O. MUNSON, Boston, Mass.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains!

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

[illegible]

THE SUPERVISORS.

Proceedings of the Sixth Day of the Spring Meeting.

An Attempt Made to Impeach the Veracity of a Supervisor.

Engineer Thomas on the Witness Stand—He Explains His Position.

What Became of the Old Pipe, and the Proceeds of its Sale.

Heating the Normal School.

The Board of Supervisors met at 10 a. m. on Saturday. There was a large attendance of spectators outside the railing. President Kearney took the chair. The Clerk called the roll, and the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and adopted.

IMPEACHMENT.

The PRESIDENT said that petitions and communications were in order, and then invited Supervisor Danolds to take the chair.

Supervisor Danolds took the chair, and the President took a seat on the floor of the house.

The CLERK read the following:

The Honorable Board of Supervisors:

[illegible]

The depositions were as follows:

AFFIDAVIT OF ACKHOFF.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. The Northwestern Manufacturing Company vs. J. J. Kearney et al. In the Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery.

And thereupon said complainant calls as a witness Henry Ackhoff, who, being first duly sworn to testify to the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and being interrogated by complainant's solicitor, deposed as follows:

Q. What is your name, age, residence, and occupation? A. Henry Ackhoff; 39; Chicago, Ill.; Supervisor of the town of West Chicago.

[illegible]

(Signed) HENRY ACKHOFF.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 4th day of March, 1870.

(Signed) R. W. BRIDGE, N. P.

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. BROBSTON.

And thereupon the complainant called, as a witness, Dan. Brobston, who, being duly and by me first sworn to testify to the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, deposed as follows:

Q. What is your name, age, residence, and occupation? A. Dan. Brobston; 39; Chicago; Painter.

Q. Are you a member of the Board of Supervisors? A. I am.

[illegible]

(Signed) DAN. BROBSTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of March, 1870.

(Signed) R. W. BRIDGE, N. P.

TALK.

Supervisor TESCH moved to lay the matter on the table.

Supervisor ACKHOFF moved to lay on the table until the committee of nine report on the matter.

Supervisor CLARK seconded the motion.

[illegible]

Brobston and Ackhoff were pressing their charges [illegible]

Supervisor BROBSTON said that he was in the room where the committee was there. [illegible]

A VOICE. It is a malicious prosecution.

Supervisor DOLTON thought the committee had no power or jurisdiction over a charge of perjury, and they might stay there for a year before they could do anything.

Supervisor SAUTER said there were members of the committee of nine who were not doing their duty.

Supervisor ALLEN called for the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The motion to refer was then carried.

Supervisor HUMPHREY asked that all the papers in the case be taken care of for future reference.

TIME GRANTED.

Supervisor WAITE rose to report progress on the part of the committee of five, and he asked for further time.

The time was granted.

HEATING AND VENTILATING.

The CLERK read the following:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee, to whom was referred the communication of R. T. Crane, concerning the work [illegible]

The above was signed by all the members of the committee.

TALK.

Supervisor MORRISON said that the committee, in the report, stated that the charges were malicious. If so, they should bring proofs to that effect. [illegible]

Supervisor HOLLAND thought it was more than an assertion. [illegible]

Supervisor WAITE said they did not explain anything about 1,600 feet of pipe Mr. Thomas gave away. [illegible]

Supervisor GERBER said Mr. Thomas was ready to be examined, under oath, before the board.

Mr. Thomas was called up.

Supervisor ALLEN wanted to know what business [illegible]

Supervisor SAUTER was called upon to administer the oath, but it was not done.

MR. THOMAS EXPLAINED.

Mr. THOMAS said they had no right to put him under oath, as it would have no effect. [illegible]

Supervisor GERBER. Were you ever approached with a bribe?

Mr. THOMAS. That's a delicate question. [illegible]

Supervisor GERBER renewed his question as to whether Mr. Thomas was ever offered a bribe.

Mr. THOMAS said if the board demanded an answer he would give it.

The answer was loudly called for.

[illegible]

Supervisor ALLEN. Mr. Thomas, did you come here to defend yourself, or to deliver a lecture? [Laughter, and cries of "Go on."]

Mr. THOMAS. The board never knew what was wanted. They oscillated between steam and furnace.

Supervisor MORRISON. Do you refer to this, or the old board?

[illegible]

Supervisor WORTHINGTON hoped that Mr. Winchell and Mr. Crane would have an opportunity to be heard, as Mr. Thomas had implicated them.

[illegible]

Supervisor WAITE. What will the change cost?

Mr. THOMAS could not say. There would be a big fight over it, he supposed. Some persons said the change would cost $250. He thought that was a low sum.

By request of Supervisor CLARK, the engineer went into a scientific explanation of direct and indirect radiation.

Mr. THOMAS went on to state that even now they could not get the use of the entire basement. It was badly arranged all over. The pupils had to go outside to the outhouses instead of going through the basement.

Supervisor CLARK moved that Mr. Crane take the stand.

Supervisor WORTHINGTON seconded the motion.

Supervisor HOLLAND moved to adjourn until 3 p. m.

The motion was amended by moving to adjourn until Monday at 3 p. m.

Supervisor MORRISON thought that Mr. Crane should have an opportunity to make his statement.

Supervisor HUMPHREY called the gentleman to order. He should speak to the question of adjournment.

Supervisor MORRISON, with all due deference to the learned parliamentarian, thought he had a right to give his reasons for not adjourning.

Supervisor WAITE said that Mr. Crane had made certain statements against Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Thomas had made his explanation. They were now even. Let the thing drop.

The motion to adjourn until 3 p. m. on Monday was put and carried.

THE COURT HOUSE CATASTROPHE.

On Saturday, at a quarter past 3 o'clock p. m., the roof of the north part of the west wing of the Court House caved in, and fell with a sounding crash to the floor below. The intelligence was soon communicated, with all kinds of exaggerations, throughout the city, and an excitement was produced in the bosom of the community similar to that which would be created if a great earthquake had given up a thrill for the first time.

[illegible]

At the moment the roof fell there were eight men engaged, six plasterers and two laborers. They were standing on a raised platform in the new Council Chamber, plastering on a wire-work ceiling, when, without any note of warning, the supports gave way, and they found themselves struggling amid a mass of lime, broken slates, iron rods, and beams. [illegible]

FALL OF THE EAST WING.

At half past 11 o'clock on Saturday night the roof of the east wing of the Court House followed the illustrious example set by the west wing. It came down with a crash, and the rumble was heard for a distance of half a mile. [illegible]

The damage done to both buildings will amount to not less than $20,000.

A ROUGH ENCOUNTER.

An Unpleasant "Interview" Between One of Pinkerton's Men and a Burglar.

At half-past 4 o'clock yesterday morning Officer John Golden, of Pinkerton's preventive force, in passing William A. Butters & Co.'s auction rooms, Randolph street, near Michigan avenue, discovered a pane of glass gone from one of the doors. Imagining that something was wrong, he began an investigation, which led him to discover the figure of a man inside the store, and that, too, armed with a huge navy revolver. The officer is no coward, but nevertheless he did not exactly fancy a single handed encounter with the armed man within. But he could see no one to assist him. The regular police were not in sight, and none of his comrades of Pinkerton's force had any business in that neighborhood. [illegible]

The arrested man gave the name of McKinley, his hack being No. 104.

He was sent to the Armory.

A search of the store of Mr. Butters, at a later hour yesterday morning, resulted in the discovery that two revolvers, some watches, and other goods had been carried off.

The officers think these articles were in the pockets of the garment cast away by McKinley at the corner of State and Randolph streets.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

[illegible]

The Best Clothes Wringer.

Be very particular about getting the "Universal Wringer" with cog-wheels. This is the only one we recommend, and our endorsement of this is without mental reservation or modification.—*Universalist.*

The Fight with the Indians in Montana.

Ft. Shaw, M. T. (Jan. 30), Correspondence of the Helena Herald.

The dead is done; the murder of Malcomb Clark has been avenged; the guilty Indians have been punished, and a terrible warning has been given to others of our red-skinned brethren who may be inclined to live by murdering and plundering the white man.

[illegible]

Silver in Illinois.

From the Peoria Transcript, March 12.

Some weeks ago we referred to the discovery of silver in the lower part of our State, and stated that a party from Michigan were preparing to take hold of and work the mines. [illegible]

"GOLCONDA, Ill., Feb. 8, 1870.

"DEAR SIR: Yours of the 3d inst. is to hand, contents noted. [illegible]

Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—The House yesterday passed the Senate concurrent resolution [illegible]

THE COURTS.

Another Slander Case—A Policeman Tries to Get Back on the Force.

Suits Against Railroad Companies.

Superior Court.

SLANDER AND MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Joseph Stimpson v. John Williams. Case. Damages laid at $10,000, with *capias*. The plaintiff in this case charges that defendant appeared before Justice Summerfield, at the Armory, on the 14th of February last, and maliciously prosecuted him on the charge that he (plaintiff) was living in a state of open adultery with defendant's wife, Mary Ann Williams, whereupon warrant issued, and he and Mary Ann were arrested and imprisoned for some time, when they were brought up for a hearing, the defendant failed to prosecute. [illegible]

TO EXTINGUISH A TRUST.

Maria Hall v. Benjamin F. Harriott, Trustee. This is a bill for a deed of Lot 17, Block 20, Carpenter Addition. [illegible]

JUDGMENTS.

For opening an alley in Block 18, Duncan's Addition, running north and south, from West Jackson street to Van Buren, and midway between Peoria and Sangamon streets, excepting as to objections, all of which are sustained.

For sidewalk on south side of Van Buren street, from Reuben to Robey street.

WARRANT WITHDRAWN.

For curbing and paving Prairie avenue, from Cottage Grove avenue to Twenty-ninth street.

TRESPASS.

Eli B. Westen v. John B. Bell. Trespass. Damages laid at $20,000, with *capias*. This is an action to recover for an alleged false arrest and imprisonment.

Recorder's Court.

ANOTHER POLICE CASE.

The Board of Police v. Henry Sweetman. This is an appeal of the defendant, a policeman, from an order of the board, dismissing him from the service. [illegible] The jury affirmed the finding.

Circuit Court.

RESTRAINING EXECUTIONS.

John P. Foss and Theodore N. C. Bodman v. The Sheriff et al. [illegible]

RAILROAD CASES.

Harvey W. Davis v. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. Case. Damages laid at $20,000.

Richard W. Ready v. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. Case. Damages laid at $5,000. Suit brought to recover damages for the alleged destruction of a team and injury to the driver of plaintiff's wagon, by reason of a collision.

JUDGMENT.

C. J. Williams v. N. P. Williams. By confession. For $1,670. Note dated February 14, 1870.

THE PIEGAN AFFAIR.

Letter from a Member of Colonel Baker's Expedition.

The Bittern Public Ledger, Philadelphia;

BOZEMAN, Montana Territory, Feb. 24.

CORRECT ACCOUNT OF COLONEL BAKER'S EXPEDITION AGAINST THE BLACKFEET INDIANS, BY ONE OF ITS MEMBERS.

On the 6th of January, we left Fort Ellis, M. T., and proceeded to Fort Shaw, on the Sun River, where the expedition was organized. [illegible]

PETER GAYNOR.

Great Sulphur Mines.

From the San Francisco Alta.

The production of sulphur and manufacture of its compounds in California is rising in importance. [illegible]

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Farm Implements and Machinery—Testing of Seed Corn—Western Rural Annual—Hot Beds—Garden Seeds Per Acre—Siberian Crab Apples—Patrons of Husbandry—Pruning the Apple Tree—Deep vs. Shallow Plowing.

[FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 12.

A YOUNG FARMER, Olney, Ill.—"Farm Implements and Machinery," by J. J. Thomas, is probably the best work of the kind. It can be had at any of the book stores or by mail for $1.50. It will give you valuable lessons in the use of machines and implements that cannot fail of being useful. Todd's "Young Farmers' Manual," in two volumes, is also a good work. There is a large annual loss in machines and implements for the want of an accurate knowledge of what can be done with them.

[illegible]

TESTING OF SEED CORN.

Prof. Bliss has sent me the following: "Corn tested by Mr. Franks in the hothouse, January and February, 1870: [illegible]

THE WESTERN RURAL ANNUAL.

Among our agricultural offerings there is none more valuable than the annuals sent out by the leading agricultural papers. [illegible]

HOT-BEDS.

These are generally made too early. The middle of March in this latitude is early enough. [illegible]

GARDEN SEEDS TO THE ACRE.

A market gardener near the city of New York has, for the past dozen years, been in the habit of using the following quantity of seed per acre:

Bush Beans—3 bushels per acre.
Pole Beans—1 quart will plant 120 hills.
Beets—4 pounds per acre.
Carrots—4 pounds per acre.
Cucumber—3 pounds per acre in hills.
Watermelon—3 pounds per acre in hills.
Onions—4½ pounds per acre.
Parsnip—5½ pounds per acre.
Peas—1½ bushels per acre in drills.
Radishes—5 pounds per acre.
Salsify—5 pounds per acre.
Spinach—5 pounds per acre.
Turnips—2 pounds per acre in drills.
Turnips—2½ pounds per acre broadcast.
Squash—3 pounds per acre in hills.

[illegible]

SIBERIAN CRAB-APPLES.

[illegible]

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

This is a secret order intended, in some way, to benefit the rural population. [illegible]

PRUNING OF THE APPLE TREE.

G. B., Mount Carroll, Ill.—As a general thing, the less pruning of the head of an apple tree the better, but if you must prune to some extent, do it after the leaves fall, when there is no frost in the wood. [illegible]

DEEP VS. SHALLOW PLOWING.

The Farmer Club of New York, as the world knows, is composed of very wise men. [illegible]

RURAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in Boston—Statement of the Condition of the Road by President Ames.

BOSTON, March 9.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad was held in this city today. The attendance was very large, and a lively interest was manifested in the proceedings. Oliver Ames, of Easton, Mass., President of the company, occupied the chair, and, after having called the meeting to order, he addressed the stockholders as follows:

[illegible]

A La Salle County Lady J. P.

From the Ottawa (Ill.) Republican, March 8.

[illegible]

Court Term Postponed.

MORRIS, March 12.—On account of the severe illness of Hon. Judge McRoberts, the Grundy County Circuit Court has been postponed. A special term will be held in Morris in May next.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

Shattered Constitutions Restored by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, of both sexes, use Helmbold's Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron—Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. [illegible] Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. [illegible]

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder, or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposits, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings, use Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

Manhood and Youthful Vigor are regained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Buchu is the great diuretic. Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of pharmacy and chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

The Glory of Man is Strength.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Take no more Unpleasant and Unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash.

The Ladies' Sorosis Club, of New York, recently changed their discussions from woman's suffrage to Hair preparations and Pimple Banishers. [illegible]

Helmbold's Extract Buchu gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Paper Hangings and Window shades, latest styles. Fixtures, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

DIED.

BAILEY—On Sunday, March 13, at the residence of her son, A. B. Hewitt, 365 Jefferson-st., Milwaukee, Mrs. Jane A. Bailey, widow of the late Ebenezer Bailey, of Chicago, in the 81st year of her age. [illegible]

WOOD—In this city, March 12, at the residence of [illegible]

GOODMAN—Suddenly, Sunday morning, the 13th instant, at the residence of Miss Greig, [illegible]

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AT THEIR SALESROOMS,

NOS. 5, 7, 9, & 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

Unclaimed Freight,

OF THE

American Merchants' Union Express Co.,

On TUESDAY, March 15, at 10 o'clock a. m.

HARDWARE,

Table Cutlery, Silver-Plated Ware, White Granite, Parian,

500 Cases Glassware,

On WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 9½ a. m.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

First-Class Clothing Stock, Cloths, Cassimeres, Furnishing Goods, Dry Goods, Silks, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.

On Thursday, March 17, at 9½ o'clock a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Auction and Commission Merchants,

22, 24, & 26 RANDOLPH-ST.,

Will offer AT AUCTION, by Catalogue, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 9½ a. m.,

370 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES.

OF ALL GRADES AND STYLES.

WOOL AND LIST CARPETS,

Mirrors, Sewing Machines, Gloves and Hosiery, Linen Hdkfs, Notions, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, March 17, at 9½ a. m.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, & 26 Randolph-st.

By D. LONG & CO.

Regular Wednesday Sale

OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE,

Brussels and Wool Carpets, Plated Show Cases, Mirrors, Book Cases, Ward Robes, French and Spindle Beds. [illegible]

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 10 a. m., at our Room, 58 South Wells-st. D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By H. ALEXANDER & SONS.

Entire stock of a furniture dealer declining business, to be sold at auction, on Tuesday morning, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 200 North Clark-st.

New and Second-hand Furniture,

At Nos. 180 and 182 Washington-st.

On THURSDAY morning, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock,

Carpets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Lounges, Tables, Chairs, &c.

Also, Two Billiard Tables and one four-ton Hay Scale.

By GEO. G. GRUBB,

77 South Canal-st.

On MONDAY MORNING, March 14, at 10 o'clock, New and Second-Hand Furniture, Office Desks, Carpets, Platform Scales, Looking Glasses, Crockery and Glass, Clothing, &c.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

On MONDAY, March 14, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the four-story marble front house, No. [illegible] Wabash-av. [illegible]

GEO. A. HARTMAN, Constable and Auctioneer.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

FINE ARTS AUCTION,

IN NEW YORK.

ART NOTICE.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. Salesrooms, 24 Chambers and 37 Reade-sts.; Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.

Great Sale of First-Class

OIL PAINTINGS.

We beg leave to announce to our patrons and art lovers that we shall sell by auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 15 and 16, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, the collection of Messrs. L. PRANG & CO., of Boston, consisting of all the ORIGINAL PAINTINGS from which their celebrated CHROMOS were published. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

First Appearance in Chicago of the Popular Tragedian

MR. FRANK MAYO.

MONDAY—SHAKESPEARE'S

HAMLET.

HAMLET (Prince of Denmark)......Mr. Frank Mayo

Tuesday—RICHELIEU. Wednesday—INGOMAR, THE BARBARIAN. Thursday—Schiller's ROBBERS. Saturday—MAYO MATINEE.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN........Proprietor and Manager

Monday, March 14, and every evening during the week, at 8 o'clock, and at the GRAND MATINEES, Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½ o'clock, the

REIGNING SENSATION,

Mr. Augustin Daly's Comedy of Contemporaneous Society,

FROU FROU, FROU FROU.

Mr. Frank E. Aiken as........Henri Sartorys

MONDAY, March 14, GRAND MATINEE, at 2½ o'clock,

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

To conclude with BLACK EYED SUSAN.

THURSDAY—March 17 (St. Patrick's Day), GRAND EXTRA MATINEE, at 2½ o'clock,

KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN;

Or, ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

Production, with everything entirely new, and with the real living Untamed Steed of the Calmuck, of the excruciatingly funny equestrian melodramatic burlesque,

MAZEPPA;

Or, The Fiery Untamed Steed of the Calmuck.

First Week of the Wig-Makers.

The immensely popular SHOO FLY! SHOO FLY!

LIBRARY HALL.

THE ONLY LIVING Two-Headed Girl in the World,

[illegible]

LIBRARY HALL.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, March 14, 15, and 16. Hours of reception, 2 to 4, and 7 to 9 p. m. Admission 50 cents. Children under 12 years, 25 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Owing to the fatigue of long journeys from New York, Albany, Buffalo, and Cleveland, to Chicago, [illegible]

TWO HEADS BLEND INTO ONE BODY.

She sings and dances every fifteen minutes during the hours of exhibition.

D. K. PRESCOTT, Manager.

CLAUDE DE HAVEN, Business Agent.

CONCERT BY THE Mendelssohn Quintette Club,

ASSISTED BY

MISS JENNY BUSK.

At the South Congregational Church,

Corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-sixth-st.,

Monday Evening, March 14.

TICKETS, $1.00.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

DER FREISCHUTZ.

BENEFIT OF

MR. H. BALATKA,

TUESDAY EVENING, March 15.

Tickets, $1.00. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.

The sale of Reserved Seats commences Thursday, March 10, at 9 o'clock, at Molter & Wurlitzer's Music store, under the Museum.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Mr. C. A. Haven's Benefit Concert,

On Monday Evening, March 14, by the Choir of the Church. [illegible] Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Complimentary Benefit to

Mr. A. D. BRADLEY,

THURSDAY EVENING, March 17.

JOHN DILLON, ALICE HOLLAND,

And other volunteer talent, in a legitimate and attractive bill.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO..........Managers.

J. W. JENNINGS' [illegible]

BENEFIT

Next Saturday [illegible]

"IRELAND AS [illegible]

IMMENSE STA[illegible]

JOHN DILLON as [illegible]

[illegible]

Also, the great Serio-Comic Drama,

THE CHIMNEY CORNER.

J. W. JENNINGS as..........PETER PROBITY

WITH AN IMMENSE CAST.

WEST SIDE RINK.

Masquerade postponed, on account of the weather, until TO-NIGHT, March 14, 1870. Good Ice, and Music by the French Band.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., REAL Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.

IMPROVED.

[illegible]

UNIMPROVED—ON THE AVENUES AND ELSEWHERE.

[illegible]

S. H. KERFOOT & CO.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 698 WASHington-st. [illegible] F. M. FOX & CO., Room 13, 144 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-ROAD AND EGANav. lot, 112x125 feet, southeast corner of Vincennes [illegible]

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS PLACE OR THIRTY-fifth-st. lot, 175x125 feet, south side of Douglas Place, [illegible] Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV. LOTS, 60x175 FEET, southwest corner of Park-av. and Robey-st.; [illegible] Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST. LOT, 50x175 FEET, with buildings, No. 761 West Lake-st., between Lincoln and Robey-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents [illegible]

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.: TWO new, first-class marble front houses, of 12 rooms each, and lots, with brick barn; [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, on Erie-st., just west of Clark-st., with south front. Price $7,500. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate office No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—6 ACRES fronting south on Lake-st., just west of Green-av. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST.—SOUTHEAST corner of Jackson-st. and Seeley-av.: 50x125 feet; low price and easy terms. SNYDER & LEE Real Estate Agents, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV.—3-STORY STONE front house of 10 rooms; all modern improvements, and lot 25x175 feet on Ashland-av., near Van Buren-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO-STORY frame house of 9 rooms, and lot 25x125 feet, south front on Washington-st., No. 907. Price $5,500. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS three-story and basement stone-front house on Michigan-av., near Twenty-first-st., for sale by owner. Cheap; $3,000 cash, balance on easy terms. Address MICHIGAN-AV., Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A STORY AND HALF FRAME house with back building, to be removed by May 1 next. Address P. O. Box 866.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—TWO NEW well arranged houses, with ample grounds, beautifully located near the depot at Norwood Park, 11 miles from the Court House. SHELDON & CO., No. 89 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 24x125½ ON BUDDAN-ST., BETWEEN Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-sts., east front, [illegible] JAMES M. KERR & SON, 136 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST., TWO 3-STORY frame houses, brick basement, and lot 50x125 feet, No. 584 and 586 West Adams-st., between Lincoln and Robey-sts. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY FRAME HOUSES, brick basement, 11 rooms each, and lots 27 and 28 South Hoyne-st., between Monroe and Adams. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—TYLER AND THROOP-STS., lot 125x[illegible], northeast corner of Tyler and Throop-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—ACREAGE LOT, SUITABLE FOR distilling or brewing; [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—50x175 FEET, SOUTH front, on Warren-av., west of Oakley-st. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CLINTON-ST.—LOT 150x150 SOUTHwest corner of Clinton and Jackson-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—LOT 200x165 FEET CORNER OF Twenty-seventh-st. and Johnson-av., lying on the Illinois Central Railroad [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—BY H. WHIPPLE, 5 LOMBARD Block. Two lots on West Monroe-st. for a cottage. [illegible]

FOR SALE—26 FEET RIVER FRONT BY 210 feet deep, on South Branch, adjoining Union Elevator on the west. [illegible]

FOR SALE—$3 PER WEEK FOR A YEAR WILL buy a splendid lot, within 15 minutes' ride of the center of the city, all under cultivation. WM. O. COLE, 183 Clark-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 20x125 [illegible] JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 141 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. S. GOULD & CO., ROOM 13, 77 Clark-st., Room 13; [illegible]

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE 1173 STATE-st., near Twenty-fifth, with lease of lot [illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—HOUSES AND cottages at a bargain. Some will be sold for monthly payments. C. E. BROWNE, Room 12, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—LOT 87½x215, with good house, nearly new, 12 rooms, conveniently arranged, good well and cistern, six minutes' walk from the depot. [illegible] JAMES M. KERR & SON, 136 South Clark-st., Evanston office opposite Post Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE NORMANDY PLANTATION at Raccourci Bend, Point Coupee, [illegible] Apply to the CITIZENS' BANK of Louisiana, New Orleans.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN Lake County—[illegible] JAMES M. KERR & SON, 136 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM NEAR GILman, Iroquois Co., Ill.: 80 acres, large house, orchard, 21 head cattle. $60 per acre; half cash, balance on easy terms. Address [illegible]

Nice farm three miles from Geneva, Kane Co.; stone house, the best orchard in the county, large barn. $65 per acre.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—22 ACRES, TAMAROA, ILL.—[illegible] JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 141 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST MISSOURI LANDS. Choice farming and mineral lands at $1 to $5 per acre. [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHOICE STOCK FARM—IN CARroll County, Iowa, of 1,280 acres; [illegible] Address J. W. GUSTINE, Papers, Guthrie County, Iowa.

FOR SALE—10,000 ACRES CHOICE SELECTED farming lands [illegible] CHAS. R. HOLMES, 154 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY (SOUTH DIVISION PREferred) residence of about ten rooms. Address G M, Box [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE MONEY TO loan for 3, 4, and 5 years [illegible] Office 5 and 6 Major Block, corner of Madison and La Salle-sts.

$30,000 OR UPWARDS CAPITAL wanted [illegible] FIELD, KING & CO.

$30,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $500 AND upwards, on inside real estate. O. A. PHILLIPS, [illegible]

$50,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. $10,000 to invest in good mortgages. C. D. ALDERSON, 144 Dearborn-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—MARCH 8, A GENT'S GOLD WATCH, on Cottage Grove-av. The owner can have it by proving property and paying for this advertisement, at No. [illegible] South Water-st., basement.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE YOUR FUTURE CORrectly told [illegible]

MADAM MAYNARD AND DR. MATHEW WILL [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1870: 140 WABASH-av., elegant for business. [illegible] Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, House Broker, 97 Clark and 193 Washington-sts.

TO RENT—POSSESSION AT ONCE—NO. 43 ON Twenty-fourth-st., elegant brick house. [illegible] Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, House Broker, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—234 NORTH LASALLE-ST., WITH two years and a half lease; a desirable house in every particular, with all modern improvements; has only to be seen to be appreciated; carpets for sale. Possession 1st of May, or sooner.

TO RENT—DWELLING NO. 189 MICHIGAN-AV., corner of Adams-st. Apply to ALONZO HUNTINGTON, No. 2 Fullerton Block.

TO RENT—BOARDING HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, [illegible] from May 1, 1870. H. WHIPPLE, 5 Lombard Block.

TO RENT—NEW DWELLING HOUSE AND barn, No. 66 St. John's-place, near Union Park; 9 rooms, modern improvements. IRA N. HERRICK, 66 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING on Wabash-av., north of Harrison-st. J. M. CUTLER & CO., 121 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO DESIRABLE SUBURBAN residences, pleasantly located, and near the Station at Norwood Park. SHELDON & CO., No. 89 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FROM 15TH APRIL, A FIRST CLASS, fully-furnished house, with 12 rooms, laundry, cellar and bath room. Apply, for terms, at 264 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—[illegible] house of 12 rooms, grates, hot water, bath-room, closet, etc. A. KIDDER, 228 East Monroe-st.

TO RENT—THE HOUSE NO. 46 SHERMAN-ST. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 22 Canalport-av.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, BRICK DWELLING, No. 288 East Indiana-st.; house in perfect order; all modern improvements. [illegible] D. KERFOOT, 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, WITH THREE CLOSETS, fitted up suitable for a boarding house or furnished rooms, at No. 15 North Wells-st. Apply in the cigar store.

TO RENT—A GOOD SUITE OF LODGING rooms, with or without gas, water closets, &c. Apply to HORTON & LEONARD, 169 and 171 Randolph-st.

[illegible]

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD [illegible] PLEASANT front room, furnished, [illegible] Also, small room, at 232½ State-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN THE MERCANTILE Building, nicely furnished and well taken care of. Apply at Room 22.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES.

TO RENT—SECOND AND HALF OF FIFTH floor of No. 40 Randolph-st. Apply to FRENCH BROTHERS, 68 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE ON WEST WASHington-st. [illegible] BROWN BROS., 128 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—SUIT OF OFFICES IN THE PORTland Block. Two single offices. Store No. 109 Dearborn-st. Banking office No. 68 Washington-st. Dock on main river. Apply to T. LYMAN, No. 1 Portland Block.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 113 DEARBORN-ST. Immediate possession can be given. Apply on the premises to S. H. HUNT.

TO RENT—DOCK 75 FEET ON MARKET-ST., adjoining Lind's Block, near Lake-st. bridge. Apply to F. BALL, No. 21 Oriental Building.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS, FROM MAY 1, [illegible] Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, 97 South Clark-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SMALL TRADING VESSEL [illegible]

FOR SALE—SAFE, TWO DESKS, AND LETTER press. [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE—DRY HICKORY AND MAPLE wood [illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG UNMARRIED MAN TO work in a meat market; one of experience. Apply at 721 Lake-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, [illegible] J. W. BRADLEY, Room 16, Speed's Block.

WANTED—A MAN OF STEADY HABITS [illegible]

WANTED—A CLERK, BOOKKEEPER, [illegible] at EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 160 East Washington-st., Room 22.

WANTED—FOR MISSISSIPPI—GERMAN, Swede, English, and Irish [illegible]

WANTED—AT THE SOUTHERN EMIGRATION Agency, No. 2 Arcade-court, [illegible]

WANTED—ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND GERMAN [illegible]

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS EVENING, families and single men, on the cheap excursion [illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—MANAGER FOR MERCANTILE house, [illegible]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS prescriptionist, [illegible] Address A. G. KELLY, Box 1307, Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—MAN AS SALESMAN, GROCERY business. [illegible]

WANTED—SALESMAN—PERMANENT SITUation for a good man willing to work for a reasonable salary. F. W. BRADFIELD, 128 Dearborn-st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO TAKE charge of an invalid and young child. Address Mrs. G. M. MANCHESTER, 126 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO LIGHT WORK IN an office. Apply at 21 Reynolds' Block.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a family of two persons. [illegible] Call Monday, 201 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL in a private family, [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND HOUSE GIRL. Inquire at No. 14 Sixteenth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING salesman [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or salesman in a wholesale grocery [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, A practical bookkeeper, [illegible] Address ACCOUNTANT, Tribune office.

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who understands his business, as coachman [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN OF ability, energy, and experience, to take orders for [illegible] JONES, JUNKIN & CO., Publishers, Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY TO MALE and female agents to introduce the BUCKEYE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. [illegible] Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, everywhere, for the best-selling goods [illegible] samples free. SMAX & CO., 67 [illegible] Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$50 TO $200 PER YEAR. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union [illegible] Address LOUIS COBLENTZ, Middletown, Md.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT publicity, and at small expense. [illegible]

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SET OF FURniture, will pay in first-class lands. Address SPENCER, Tribune office.

LEASE OF OFFICE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE [illegible]

TO MILLERS—IF YOU WANT YOUR MILL [illegible]

WANTED—HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID AT [illegible]

WANTED—STOCK OF DRUGS, DRY GOODS [illegible]

WANTED—A NUMBER OF ENTERPRISING men with small capital [illegible]

WANTED—TO BUY A CHEAP CANAL-BOAT, suitable for carrying stone, [illegible] terms, P. O. Box 298.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast-off clothing. [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A CHOICE FARM [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A SMALL fruit farm in Southern Illinois, for dry goods, groceries, clothing, notions, or hardware. Address HARDWARE, 747 West Lake-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A DESIRABLE FLOURING MILL FOR SALE. Situated in the western portion of Michigan [illegible] BAXTER & CO., of this city.

A DESIRABLE DRUG STOCK FOR SALE AT Rockford, Ill. Address P. O. Box 878, Rockford, Ill.

A SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE ON HALsted-st., opposite the Transit House, Stock Yards, [illegible]

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH FROM $500 to $1,000 cash, [illegible]

FLOUR AND FEED STORE FOR SALE CHEAP for cash, or will exchange for horses or team, or leased lot, or a good piano. [illegible] at 161 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HOTEL LEASE [illegible]

FOR SALE—BAKERY AND CONFECTIONery, with good business location, [illegible] Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS steam flouring mill, [illegible]

HOTEL LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE in this city. A large hotel, well furnished, doing a very desirable business, long established, can be had on very favorable terms, owing to retirement from business of the present owner. Apply to FIELD, KING & CO.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE BEST STEAM mill in Kansas, centrally located in the city of Topeka, [illegible] address JOHN MULVANE, Topeka, Kansas.

RARE CHANCE—BOOK, NOTION AND VAriety store and sewing machine agency, for sale in a town of 3,500; [illegible] Address NEWTON, Jacksonville, Illinois.

THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF AN old-established dry goods and notion store for sale. Inquire at 104 State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

18 THIRD-AV., TWO BLOCKS FROM POST Office. Pleasant rooms, gas, closets, bath rooms, &c., reduced to $5.50 per week.

123 AND 125 WEST MADISON-ST.—GOOD comfortable furnished rooms, with good board by the day or week, at moderate rates.

142 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT FURNISHed front room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

266 AND 268 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A FURnished room, for a gentleman and wife, to rent, with board. Also, room for a single gent.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A FAMILY OF 3 WISH TO MAKE arrangements for board from 1st of May, where plenty of room [illegible] P. O. Drawer 1858.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and a suite of furnished rooms, with fire and gas, on West or North Side. [illegible] A C, Tribune office.

BOARD—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF piano, [illegible] Address PIANO, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF the business department of a well-established daily paper. [illegible] PUBLISHER, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING business [illegible] Inquire of SWAN & GRIFFIN, Room 12 Uhlich Block.

PARTNER WANTED—FARM MACHINERY—A partner [illegible] Address A 4, P. O. Box 1882.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE GROCERY BUSIness [illegible] THOMPSON, BRO. & CO. [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—AT OSBORN, DEKALB County, Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—[illegible] AN ACTIVE partner [illegible] Address BASE CHANCE, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, PORTABLE, STATIONary, [illegible]

FOR SALE—WOODWORTH PLANERS AND matchers [illegible]

FOR SALE—A 12-HORSE POWER UPRIGHT engine [illegible]

FOR SALE—BLANDY'S PATENT PORTABLE engine [illegible] H. & F. BLANDY, [illegible]

WANTED—SASH AND DOORS, &c., MACHINERY [illegible]

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—LUMBER OR COAL YARD, [illegible] JAMES DALTON & BRO.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN years, [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Bill to Provide for the Early Resumption of Specie Payment.

Opening Debate on the Georgia Bill in the Senate.

Mysterious Disappearance of Important Papers Relating to Indian Affairs.

Another Lively Set-to Between General Butler and Farnsworth.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

IMPORTANT PAPERS PURLOINED.

A matter of very unusual character will soon be brought to the attention of Congress through correspondence between Secretary Cox and some members of the House and Senate. It appears that, some weeks since, the Senate called on the Secretary of the Interior for certain papers relating to Indian matters, and that they were subsequently ordered to be printed. Instead of this order being carried out, they were taken to the room of the Committee on Indian Affairs and there arranged. A large part was left out entirely, and important portions of others struck out. When the document was printed, a member of the House, familiar with the case, wrote to Secretary Cox complaining that some papers had been garbled and many suppressed entirely. The Secretary had the matter investigated, and found that all the papers had been sent from the Interior Department to the Senate. This led to the facts given above being ascertained. The Interior Department is justly indignant, as the case is one in which fraud has been freely charged, and Secretary Cox had furnished the papers which gave a complete history of the action of the department in the matter. Some of the oldest members of Congress say the case is wholly without parallel.

NAVAL REDUCTION.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs have not yet put their bill for a reduction of the navy into shape, but the subject has been so far considered as to show that the majority will favor a very considerable reduction, both in the line and staff, and also in the number of ships in commission. Some of the committee think a reduction of between one-fourth and one-third in the entire force will be agreed upon. In considering the appropriation for the navy, Mr. Dawes' committee has had the matter of reduction in view, and the amount recommended to the House in its bill will be such as to necessitate the putting of several ships out of commission.

BUTLER AND FARNSWORTH.

General Butler and Mr. Farnsworth had a very lively time to-day during the discussion on the Appropriation bill. Butler took occasion to say, while the Boston Post Office was under consideration, that he believed Farnsworth's committee had made an unauthorized investigation, and that when the item appropriating money to pay the expenses came up, he proposed to have something to say. Mr. Farnsworth replied that the item for the Boston Post Office came first, and he was intending to give the House some information concerning that, which would fully occupy the attention of the gentleman from Massachusetts. The matter was understood to be a charge on Farnsworth's part, that Butler was interested in the contracts for granite for the Boston Post Office. Everything promises a spicy time when the subject comes up.

BUTLER, OF TENNESSEE.

The House Military Committee, at its meeting this morning, agreed to report against Butler, of Tennessee. Some of the committee were inclined to exonerate him entirely, and others considered the case as one deserving expulsion, and threatened a minority report. Finally a compromise was effected, and the majority report will be presented by General Slocum, on Wednesday, and will recommend censure only.

THE IRON SHIP-BUILDERS.

A delegation of iron ship-builders appeared before Mr. Lynch's committee, this morning, and presented their case. After a full hearing it was agreed to so modify the bill already prepared as to remit the duties on steel and iron without regard to amount as to ships [illegible] rather than rods, bars, bolts, plates, beams, and forging. The time fixed for such drawback is ten years from July next.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

The President and Secretary Cox have decided that the interests of the service require that General Eaton should enter upon his duties as Commissioner of Education at once.

WHITTEMORE.

Governor Scott is in the city. He thinks the election in Whittemore's district will take place in May. There is much indignation among prominent Republicans in the State as to the course pursued by Whittemore, and its acceptance by the State, and be a severe blow to the party there.

CUBA.

Secretary Fish was before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning, but the information he furnished threw no new light upon Cuban affairs. Nothing has taken place to change the policy the administration has pursued.

SENATE COMMITTEE WORK.

The Senate Committee have postponed consideration of the Army bill until next Monday. The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs has agreed to report favorably upon the new bill proposed by Senator Wilson to regulate the Indian policy.

THE WHISKEY INTEREST.

Large delegations of whiskey men continue to arrive, with a view to urge the Ways and Means Committee to require all tax on whiskey to be paid at the still.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate has had a long contest to-day over the Collector of Internal Revenue for California, and finally confirmed him by a small majority, when a motion to reconsider was immediately entered. The same motion was made in the case of Hopkins, rejected for Postmaster of Nashville, and the chances now are that he will be confirmed.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—On the opening of the Supreme Court, to-day, Judge Strong presented his commission as an Associate Justice, which was read, the oath of office was administered by the Clerk, and he took his seat on the bench.

In the Grapeshot case the Court decided that President Lincoln's Provisional Courts in Louisiana and elsewhere were legal tribunals.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL ACT.

The House Committee on Mines and Mining, to-day, decided to report adversely on the bill to repeal that portion of the Sutro tunnel act which provides for the payment of a royalty of two dollars per ton on all ores extracted from the Comstock lode, only one member of the committee favoring the proposed repeal.

CUBA.

Secretary Fish was before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, by invitation, relative to Cuba. The committee reached no conclusion on the Banks resolution defining the relations between the people of Cuba and the Government of Spain.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: Peter Ross, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighteenth District of Ohio; Abram H. Bowman, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Kentucky; Geo. E. Paine, Postmaster at Painesville, Ohio.

FORT KEARNEY MILITARY RESERVATION.

The Secretary of War reports to the House that the Fort Kearney military reservation, on the Missouri River, is no longer required for military purposes, and recommends that it be included in the bill providing for the disposition of useless military reservations, now before the Military Committee.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL,

reported to-day, proposes a total appropriation of $14,451,000, including $2,000,000 for the Bureau of Construction and Repairs.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

Information, official and unofficial, shows that the proposition of Secretary Fish for an international conference to regulate ocean telegraphs has been accepted to by Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Austria, North Germany, Turkey, and Greece. Other governments have not yet responded.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Edward S. Salomon, of Illinois, Governor of Washington Territory; George Oulton, Collector of Internal Revenue, First District, California.

REJECTED.

The Senate rejected William Leahy, Assessor of the Eighth District of Virginia.

BILL APPROVED.

The President has signed the bill giving bona fide settlers on the Sioux Indian reservation in Minnesota the privilege of acquiring a legal title to the lands.

FEMALE INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT.

During the temporary absence of Superintendent Janney from the Northern Superintendency, that district is in charge of his daughter. A report is received at the Indian Office from the lady stating that Indian matters were quiet in the superintendency.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

In the Supreme Court to-day a decision was rendered that the clause of the act of 1789 which provides for the removal of certain cases by writ of error from a State to a Federal Court is unconstitutional.

THE COTTON TAX.

Two cases involving the constitutionality of the cotton tax were to-day put over to the next term of court.

THE NORTH CAROLINA TROUBLES.

General Littlefield, of North Carolina, with Senators Abbott and Pool, called on the President to-day and laid before him Governor Holden's communication asking the President to send additional troops to that State. [illegible] troops to Tennessee.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

SENATE.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. SUMNER rose to a personal explanation relative to a statement in a foreign newspaper's correspondence of the New York Herald. [illegible]

SPECIE PAYMENT BILL.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to strengthen the public credit [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]